THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Port Almanac—January 23.

Sun Rises	7.05 A M
Sun Sets	5.18 P M
Day's Length	10 h 13 m
High Water at Southport	1 49 A M
High Water at Wilmington	2 33 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 23.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 37°; 8 p. m., 51°, maximum, 53°; minimum, 36°; mean 44°.

Rainfall for the day 03; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.53.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For Virginia and South Carolina: Rain; easterly winds. South Carolina: Partly cloudy, with occasional showers; southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

The Northwestern area of high pressure with its companion, a cold wave, had continued to develop. In the Saskatchewan Valley the pressure has risen to 30.74 inches and the temperature has fallen to nearly 40 degrees below zero.

OUTLINES.

Senate and House—Resolutions presented in the U. S. Senate from the Committee on Foreign Relations; Mr. Wolcott's speech in condemnation of the proposed extension of the Monroe doctrine, the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill discussed. —— Passenger train wrecked on the Panhandle yesterday morning caused the death of engineer and fireman and a number of passengers injured. —— Spots and futures—New York *Sun's* review of the cotton market. —— Nearly one hundred prominent free silver men met in Washington yesterday to arrange for holding a National Convention; a deal with Populists expected. —— Kentucky Senatorship—Mr. Hunter came within one vote of an election. —— White-cap outrages in Carroll county, Virginia, near the North Carolina line. —— Fire in St. Louis—Three firemen killed, five injured and $350,000 worth of property destroyed. —— Miss Clara Barton departed on her mission yesterday morning from New York for relief of Armenian sufferers. —— Affairs in Cuba—a reign of terror feared in Havana with the coming of the New Captain General; hundreds of Cubans leaving the Island; talk of a big battle to take place near Havana. —— Southern Pines—Piney Woods Inn opened by Governor Carr and many prominent people present. —— Vice-President St. John appointed General Manager of the S. A. L. System. —— Washinton news—Treasury gold reserve; condition of National banks; amount of gold in this country; movements of U. S. warships. —— Death of Prince Henry Maurice, of Battenburg, Queen Victoria's son-in-law. —— N. Y. markets: Money on call was easy at 3@4 per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3 per cent.; cotton steady—middling gulf 8 9 16c; middling 8 5-16c; Southern flour steady and unchanged; common to extra fair $3.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3.00; wheat—spot dull, but strong with options, checking business; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 73c; afloat 74¼@76c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 86¼@86½c; afloat 87¼@87½c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 31½@32c; rosin dull; strained common to good $1.60@1.65c.

For a hustler of 72 years of age, Gen. Gomez, the Cuban leader, will do.

New Orleans expects to ship 20,000,000 bushels of corn this year, and she doesn't care who knows it.

American bicycle manufacturers turned out last year 450,000 bicycles, and expect to nearly double that number this year.

Bernhard Gillam, the cartoonist, who achieved his greatest fame by his cartoon of Blaine as the tatooed man, died at his home in Conajaharie, N. Y., a few days ago.

George Plodgett, the Pennsylvania farmer who committed suicide because he was defeated for the nomination for supervisor didn't set a good example to other aspiring politicians.

Schlatter, the "healer," hasn't turned up yet. He is supposed to have retired to a cave somewhere in New Mexico. A Kansas railroad company is now looking for him. Business is getting dull. If Schlatter was on the make he might get a steady job from the railroads.

Some of the denizens of Oklahoma are loud in their denunciation of a new Judge, who is charged with endeavoring to destroy one of their prosperous industries. He recently refused nineteen out of twenty applications for divorce.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 824. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,963

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

Last year 370,605 immigrants landed in New York, which was about nine-tenths of the total number arrived. These were distributed as follows: In the North Atlantic States, 182,040; South Atlantic States, 36,739; North Central States, 36,730; South Central States, 2,451; Western States, 5,587. But a few years ago the bulk of the immigrants went to the West, which don't seem to have many attractions for them now.

The leading Georgia papers pay fitting tribute to the memory of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died Sunday night at his home in Oxford, Ga. He was one of the most eminent of Southern churchmen and was closely identified not only with church progress, but with educational progress in the South, in both of which he was a conspicuous figure.

Chinatown, a part of San Francisco, is going to decay. Five years ago it had a population of 25,000 and rents were higher than in any other part of the city. Now rents have fallen one-half and the population has fallen to about 15,000. It is now decreasing so rapidly that it is thought it will not number more than 10,000 in six months.

Gen. Weyler, the Spanish commander who succeeds Gen. Campos is of Irish extraction, and is said to be a man of blood. He served in the ten years' war in Cuba in a subordinate command and achieved a reputation for severity, on which the Spaniards are counting now. But the Cubans didn't swing the machete as effectively then as they do now.

A Georgia man reports that he boiled a hen egg hard and found on removing the shell about a square inch of printing on the outer coating. The egg seems to have been hard and and so is the story hard to believe, but that hen was probably fed from some of the Georgia print shops.

According to a recent address issued by Gen. Gomez, the Cuban commander, Spain has sent 120,000 men to Cuba since the racket began, and he thinks she will probably send 40,000 more, but he thinks he can wallop all she can send.

The New York *Journal* has been feeling the pulse of Congressmen and Senators on the recognition of belligerency for the Cubans, and from the responses received ninety two favor it to twelve against.

It is claimed that facts have been discovered since the conviction of Holmes, in Philadelphia, which will show that he is not the villain he has been represented to be. For the credit of humanity it is to be hoped that this is so.

Prof. Totten, a former instructor in Yale College, has issued a calendar for past and future time, covering a period of 67,713,250 years, which should be comprehensive enough to satisfy the average family.

The Washington *Times* remarks that "criminals are getting bolder" in Washington. Nothing surprising in that. There are more Republicans in Washington now than there have been for some time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J H REHDER & Co—Almost given away

DIVINE & CHADBOURN—Business change.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Master David Struthers is on the sick list.

— Mr. G. M. Altaffer is sick and confined to his room.

— Mr. J. G. Asbury, of New York, is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. Jacob Blum, of Baltimore, Md., is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. A. H. Avans, of Philadelphia, Pa., was a guest at The Purcell yesterday.

— Mr. R. W. Bordeaux, of Castle Hayne, was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday.

— Mr. Fred Andrews, who is sick with typhoid fever, left yesterday for his home near Vineland.

— Mr. R. M. Wescott leaves this morning for Southport, to be with his father, Mr. John L. Wescott, who is quite sick.

— Mr. A. J. Galloway, Miss Kate Galloway, Mrs. G. D. Miller and Master H. C. Shannon, of Goldsboro, were visitors in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. J. B. Bulluck, Trenton; D. L. Farrior, Maple Hill; E. A. Muse, O. N. Swanson, T. Leach North Carolina; S. R. Townsend, Red Springs, were among the arrival's in the city yesterday.

— The STAR received an invitation yesterday from Mr. Robt. D. Wescott to attend the sixty-first anniversary exercises of the Philo Mathesian and Euzelian Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, on the 14th of February next.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Local forecast: rain; warmer; easterly winds, shifting to south and southeast.

— Seven white shad (bucks), the first of the season, sold in market yesterday at 55 cents each.

— Old newspapers may be had at the STAR office for 15 cents per hundred or $1.25 per thousand. They are suitable for wrapping paper and add much to the durability of carpets when placed under them.

— The Order of Heptasophs is flourishing finely. At the last meeting of Oriental Conclave No. 1 two applicants were presented for membership, sixteen degrees were conferred and eight new applications filed.

— Tickets were issued yesterday for the concert at the auditorium Friday night, arranged by Miss Manna Alderman, complimentary to the Young Men's Christian Association. The box sheet will be at Yates' to-morrow morning and seats may be reserved free of charge.

— Gen. DeRosset informs the STAR that Gen. Rosser, one of the famous cavalry leaders of the war between the States, will deliver his great lecture on the "Confederate War," with stereopticon illustrations, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Tuesday evening next. The proceeds will go towards the erection of the proposed "Battle Abbey of the South."

—Mr. F. L. Graham, Weather Bureau Observer in Wilmington for two years past, will leave to-day for Memphis, Tenn., to take charge of the Bureau station there. The best wishes of numerous friends will follow him to his new home. Mr. Strong, who succeeds Mr. Graham, comes highly recommended and is heartily welcomed.

CHURCH SOCIABLE.

Entertainment in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church by Children of the Sunday School.

A very pleasant sociable or Sunday school entertainment was given last night in the Lecture room of the First Baptist Church. The auditorium was crowded with friends and relatives of the participants and quite an elaborate programme was furnished, after which refreshments were served the scholars, and an hour of social merriment was entered into by those present.

After a short speech by Superintendent W. C. Peterson, "The Holly Song Chorus" was sung by the following scholars: Masters Earl Webb, Frank Stafford, Clem Wescott, Dave Chadwick, Frank McIntire, Arthur Sykes, Oscar King, D. C. Marshall and Rob McEachern.

A recitation was then excellently rendered by Loris Hardin, the little 4-year old daughter of Mr. J. H. Hardin.

Little Elinor Elliott recited "The Burning Ship at Sea" with effect and precision and elicited much applause.

Miss Nellie Platt sang very sweetly "Welcome Fairies," and the following girls joined in the chorus: Jennie Calder, Camille McEachern, Emmie Winstead, May Muse, Nellie Pickard, Irene Pickard, and Annie White.

The duet by Misses Irene Peterson and Ethel Holden was much enjoyed.

Miss Annie Taylor then charmed the audience by sweetly singing "Sunshine of Paradise Alley,' and was encored and responded.

Miss Lilly Keathley's recitation of "Love-Making" elected much laughter.

Miss Bessie Burtt, in her usual graceful manner, gave a difficult rendition of a piano solo.

Miss Linnie Alderman sang in her soft sweet soprano voice "The Girl I Left Behind."

Miss Nellie Calder brought down the house by singing a solo in her full strong contralto voice, and applause was long and loud, causing her to respond twice.

The recitation "Old Uncle Pete," in negro dialect, by Mr. G. E. Leftwich, was pleasing and caused much laughter.

The entertainment concluded with a violin solo by Rev. W. B. Oliver, accompanied on the piano by Miss Bessie Burtt, and then those present repaired to another room and were served with refreshments free of charge.

The children were trained by Mrs. W. H. Alderman and Miss Annie Hilton, who deserve much credit for the success of the performance. Mr. Alfred Yopp was the able accompanist on the banjo.

The committee who had the entertainment in charge were Mrs. S. H. Burtt, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Leftwich and Messrs. Hall Whitney, R. W. Farmer and James H. Taylor, Jr.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—163 bales cotton, 15 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—581 bales cotton, 24 casks spirits turpentine, 119 bbls rosin, 64 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—7 bales cotton, 6 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar.

Schr William—7 casks spirits turpentine, 178 bbls rosin.

Total receipts—Cotton, 700 bales; spirits turpentine, 41 casks; rosin, 298 bbls; tar, 94 bbls; crude turpentine, 1 bbl.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopedia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

—Members of the Hanover Cornet Band, at their annual meeting last Tuesday night, elected Mr. R. P. McClammy president and leader, and Mr. R. M. Griffith secretary and treasurer.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judgment in the Melton and Sheehan Cases—W. B. Larkins on Trial for Embezzlement.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Superior Court:

Judgment was pronounced in the case of John R. Melton and Wm. Sheehan, convicted Tuesday of assault and battery on R. E. Daniels. Defendant Melton was fined $40 and costs and judgment was suspended on payment of costs as to defendant Sheehan. Defendants were allowed until next term to pay costs and fine, and were recognized until then.

Arthur Lowry, convicted Tuesday of assault and battery with a deadly weapon, was fined five dollars and costs.

State vs. Arthur Lowry, carrying concealed weapon. Verdict not guilty. The jury were out very near all day.

State vs. Sam Smith; gambling. Verdict guilty, and defendant sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the county work house.

Littleton vs. City of Wilmington was set for trial Monday next.

State vs. J. D. Dennis; selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Mary Smith; slander. Continued for the State on account of sickness of prosecutrix. Defendant was recognized under the same bond for her appearance at the next term of Court.

C. C. Davis vs. City of Wilmington. Case given Mr. Lockey to amend complaint.

Two cases against E. D. Wessell were continued until next term.

Nearly all of the afternoon session was taken up by the case of State vs. W. B. Larkins (white) embezzlement. Mr. Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr. and C. P. Lockey appeared for the State, and the defendant, Larkins, was represented by Messrs. Marsden Bellamy, Herbert McClammy and Fred. Harper. Mr. John D. Bellamy afterwards retired from the case in order to become a witness for the State.

The bill of indictment alleged that W. B. Larkins embezzled $90 from the Singer Manufacturing Company by whom Mr. Larkins was then employed; that he (Larkins) collected $90 from one J. W. Bowen, as last payment on a sewing machine, the property of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and that he failed to turn the money into the Singer Manufacturing Company.

The State introduced witnesses who swore that the defendant (Larkins), when confronted, had told them that he had appropriated the money that he received from J. W. Bowen of Pender county, for his own use. They also proved that Larkins had never turned the money into the hands of the proper representatives of the Singer Manufacturing company.

The defence claimed that Larkins did turn in the money to the proper authorities, and put the defendant on the stand, who swore that he never told anyone that he had appropriated the money for his own use, and that he had turned the money over to Geo. Statten, for whom there is a bill of indictment, but who has 'skipped," that Statten was then the agent of the Singer Manufacturing Co. for five counties; Pender county, where he (Larkins) had sold the sewing machine, being among the number. The defence also introduced a niece of the defendant's, who swore that the contract had been made in her presence between W. B. Larkins and Geo. Statten. The State admitted that Statten was the representative of the Singer Manufacturing Co. for five counties in this State, but that he had no right to receive money from an agent, of which fact Larkins was aware, it being stated in the contract.

The evidence for the State and the defence having been concluded the court at 6.15 p. m., took a recess until this morning at 10 o'clock, when argument will be heard.

Kings Daughters' Entertainment.

An entertainment, under the auspices of the Ministering Circle of the Kings Daughters, will be given at the Opera House on Monday and Tuesday, February 3rd and 4th, for the benefit of the Shelter of the Silver Cross. A large number of ladies are interested in the project, and over one hundred and fifty will take part in the performance. The piece to be presented is "The Story of the Reformation and the Life of Martin Luther." It will be under the management of Mrs. H. E. Monroe, of New York, and Miss Yale, of Philadelphia, who will arrive in a few days to train those who take part.

Rev. Mr. Sutton and Bride.

Rev. Mr. Sutton, pastor of Market Street M. E. Church, with his bride, arrived from Fayetteville last evening. Ladies of Mr. Sutton's congregation were busily engaged yesterday, making preparations for a house-warming and reception to be given the couple at their home on North Seventh, between Mulberry and Chesnut streets.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR's want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR's want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

Card cabinets for invitations cheap at Myers' & Lewis, No. 8 South Front street.

RALEIGH GOSSIP.

MATRIMONIAL EVENTS OF INTEREST TO WILMINGTON PEOPLE.

Tobacco Breaks—Governor Carr and Staff at Southern Pines—Hall Thieves—Walter Henry, the Populist Prophet—Elon College—Penitentiary Board of Directors in Session.

[*Star Correspondence*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 23, 1896.

Three marriages occur to-day in which Raleigh people are interested. At the home of Mr. J. Rosenthal, Miss Carrie Rosenthal will be united in marriage to Mr. E. W. Rosenthal, of Newbern. The ceremony will be performed by Rev. Mr. Mendelsohn, of Wilmington. The groom for many years has been a citizen of Raleigh. At Littleton, N. C., this morning, Mr. H. J. Young, of the Citizens' National bank, was united in matrimony to Miss Irene Allen. A number of Raleigh people attended. Mr. Colte Woodruff, of the firm of Tucker & Co., weds Miss Bettie Carter, of Winston, at the latter named place to-day.

Lumbeth's former friends are getting weak on him. They held at first that he would "come out at the big end of the horn," as the saying goes.

Hall thieves are as numerous as ever; two thefts were reported yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff King, of Pitt county, was here to day with convicts and also settled with the Treasurer. He said that Phillips, member of the House and right-bower of the Arrington Tribunal, was deserted by his friends. He said that *fruments* of corn was his most intimate acquaintance, and his own friends conceded that he would never again represent Pitt.

Tobacco breaks were heavy at both warehouses yesterday. The average price was $17.

Governor Carr's staff left to-day for Southern Pines. The inn is a handsome structure costing over $350,000. Newspaper men from Norfolk, Richmond, Portsmouth, Atlanta and other points will be present.

Gen. Walter Henry, the Populist prophet, is in the city. He says he will move to Charlotte about the middle of February.

Mr. Ed. H. Enniss, a well known typo and son of John H. Enniss, died yesterday at Asheville of pneumonia. He was working on the *Citizen*.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Elon College are in session at the college.

Superintendent Leazer, of the Penitentiary, will submit his report to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors at their meeting, which occurs at an early date.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Speculation as to the Course of Prices—The Temper of Trade in Liverpool Decidedly Bullish.

NEW YORK, January 21.

EDITOR STAR—Under the effects of the depression in financial and commercial circles this market declined relatively so much faster than the European markets that it became possible to export cotton from New York to Liverpool, if not at a profit, certainly upon a better basis than for many years, and this condition of affairs has led to a short rally from the lowest point of the week. This rally was based on what appeared to be an oversold condition of the trade, not immediately justified by the movement of the crop, and whether it will result in a change in the opinion of the trade as to the ultimate range of prices, can only be solved by time. It may check the offering of cotton from the South, but at the same time it may, and probably will, further increase the disposition throughout the South to plant next season as much cotton as possible. If the movement of the crop falls below 1892 1893, it may stimulate a demand from exporters which will further advance the market, but there is as yet no indication of any revival in speculation or in trade conditions in America. In Liverpool the temper of the trade is reported to be decidedly bullish, based on the belief that this crop will not exceed 7,000,000 bales, and that under such a yield England has not secured her share of the cotton. Therefore, a decline there is resisted although the absence of speculation is there shown by the loss of all premiums for carrying cotton. The more distant Summer positions, when if there is a scarcity it will be felt, are selling at less money than the present deliveries. Therefore, if anything, the difficulty of forecasting the future course of prices becomes more involved by this rally, than when it was evident such a reaction might come at any time from an oversold market. From the standpoint of a merchant on this side of the Atlantic, it seems certain that the improvement must come from abroad, as unsettled financial conditions have led to an accumulation of goods at the mills, which seem to have inexhaustable reserve supplies of cotton, as they show no anxiety to increase their purchases, while from the Liverpool standpoint the good demand from India for cotton goods in Manchester reacts upon their market and causes them to view the small receipts with alarm. In neither market is speculation as yet a factor. HUBBARD BROS. & Co.

COTTON AND WHEAT.

The Market for Futures Closed with Little Change from Tuesday's Final Figures.

[*Special Star Telegram*]

NEW YORK, January 23.—The cotton market opened at from five to seven points decline but quickly responded to buying for short and long account, including a number of Southern orders, and closed at about yesterday's final figures. There is absolutely no new developments to chronicle, save that the convention of cotton producers has passed resolutions advising a further restriction of production to raise prices. It also urges the larger production of corn, hay, meat and similar staples for home consumption. The wheat situation rules strong, as predicted by us, May option closing at 6.68 Chicago. While a reaction is probable, higher prices will eventually prevail. CROLIUS & Co.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

APPOINTMENTS

Wilmington District—W. S. Rone, P. E.

Onslow circuit, Stella—January 25, 26.
Brunswick circuit, Bethel—February 1, 2.
Columbus circuit, Evergreen—February 8th.
Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Wheatland—February 9th and 10th.
Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh—February 10th.
Elizabeth circuit, Singleton—February 15th and 16th.
Carver's Creek, Wayman—February 22nd and 23rd.
Kenansville circuit and Onslow Mission, Worley Chapel—February 29th and March 1st.
Bladen circuit, Bethlehem—March 7th and 8th.
Magnolia circuit, Centenary—March 14th and 15th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Clothing!

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

We intend making a change in our Clothing Department, and in order to do this we will have to make a Clean Sweep.

These Prices are for a short time only:

Men's Wool $6.00 Black Cheviot Suits, $3.50
Brown and Gray $7.00 Suits, $4.50.
Men's Double-breasted All Wool Suit, regular price $7.50, now $5.00.
All Wool $13.50 Suits,
Round Cuts, Square Cuts and Cutaways, 15 different styles, only $7.00.
$15.00 and $18.00 Suits only $9.75.
Big Bargains in Boys' and Children's Suits

Pants! Pants! Pants!

$1.00 Pants "good value," 60c
$1.75 to $2.00 Pants, your choice $1.35.
All of our $3.00 and $6.00 Pants, $3.50.
One lot of Boys' Overcoats, sizes 15 to 18 years, worth $6.00 to $9.00, now $2.98.
Few Men's $12.50 Overcoats, $8.25.

Remember these prices are for a short time only. Do not wait too long, or you will not find the size you want. Take the street car to

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.
jan 19 tf

Business Change.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE business of Mrs. W. T. Daggett, and will remove our own large stock of

Paints, Oils, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Etc.,

into the store formerly occupied by her, No 23 Market street. We thank our friends for their liberal patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Mr. J. Frank Maunder, who has been with the old firm for the past fifteen years, will remain with us and will be pleased to see his friends and customers.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN.

Having sold my business to Messrs. Divine & Chadbourn, I desire to thank my friends for their generous patronage and bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

ELIZA R. DAGGETT.

FOR RENT—Until October 1st, the store at No. 10 Market street, formerly occupied by us.

DIVINE & CHADBOURN.
jan 18 1w

SAFES!

All Sizes and Make.

WRITE OR CALL ON

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

12 Market Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

WAR WITH ENGLAND

May interest you as a topic of conversation until Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury get together. But to derive lasting benefit you ought to discuss and investigate the matter of opening a

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT.

We will pay you 4 per cent. interest on your money.

Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

J. W. NORWOOD, H. WALTERS, G. SLOAN,
President. Vice President. Cashier.
jan 10 tf

Tar, Honey and Rum

—COMPOUND—

A purely old fashion Home-Made

Cough and Cold Remedy.

No Opiates of any kind. Pure, harmless, effective. Can be given with perfect safety to the youngest and the oldest. Pronounced by the pulpit, the press, and the public to be the greatest Cough Syrup on earth. Made under the personal supervision of

JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
jan 19 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHNSON & FORE

For The

NEXT TEN DAYS

—OUR—

Entire Stock

—OF—

Ladies' Capes

—AND—

Jackets

WILL BE SOLD AT

Manufacturers' Costs.

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
jan 19 tf

THERE IS A WAY

To Do a Thing Right and We Do It.

We try to do business with the masses and we succeed. The tickling machine about our business is the price. That pleases everybody that tries to make their dollar spread over two. We lead in three things—low prices, good value, and the largest and best assorted stock of Dry Goods in the city of Wilmington. And we are making a special effort to move as many goods in January as we can. Our business is much better than it has ever been this time of the year. Read our prices—Straw Sailor Hats at 10, 15, 18, 25 and 35c each; Felt Hats new shapes, good stock, at 35c; Children's Flats, with silk band, nice stock a job lot, at 35c each. Ladies' Capes from 50, 98c, $1.25, 2.25, 5.00, up to $30 each. Children's Long Jackets from $1.00 to 3.00 each. Baby Cloaks, with Dongora Fur Trimming four inches long at $1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 each. Ladies' Long Cloaks with small sleeves, first price $10.00 and 15.00, our price to close $1.50, 2.25 and 3.00—just giving them away to those who see fit to make good use of this offer.

Clothing? Yes, Clothing!

We are pushing our Suits, and the price is what helps so much. A Good Black Worsted Suit at $3.50. Come to the Leading Dry Goods Store of the city for anything you want. 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
jan 12 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec. 13, 1893.	Dec. 13, 1894.	Dec. 13 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits	$34,800	$35,900	$52,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,897	None.	None
Banking House, &c.	15,600	15,600	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.
Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.
jan 9 tf

EARLY OHIO,

Early Rose and Peerless

Seed Potatoes.

Remember the best seed give the best results.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.
jan 19 D&W tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

Free on board cars or steamer at Wilmington in good sound packages.

References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.
nov 14 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

JOHNSON & FORE

Johnson & Fore,

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
jan 19 tf

THERE IS A WAY

To Do a Thing Right and We Do It.

We try to do business with the masses and we succeed. The tickling machine about our business is the price. That pleases everybody that tries to make their dollar spread over two. We lead in three things—low prices, good value, and the largest and best assorted stock of Dry Goods in the city of Wilmington. And we are making a special effort to move as many goods in January as we can. Our business is much better than it has ever been this time of the year. Read our prices—Straw Sailor Hats at 10, 15, 18, 25 and 35c each; Felt Hats new shapes, good stock, at 35c; Children's Flats, with silk band, nice stock a job lot, at 35c each. Ladies' Capes from 50, 98c, $1.25, 2.25, 5.00, up to $30 each. Children's Long Jackets from $1.00 to 3.00 each. Baby Cloaks, with Dongora Fur Trimming four inches long at $1.25, 1.50 and 1.75 each. Ladies' Long Cloaks with small sleeves, first price $10.00 and 15.00, our price to close $1.50, 2.25 and 3.00—just giving them away to those who see fit to make good use of this offer.

Clothing? Yes, Clothing!

We are pushing our Suits, and the price is what helps so much. A Good Black Worsted Suit at $3.50. Come to the Leading Dry Goods Store of the city for anything you want. 113 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.
jan 12 tf

J. W. NORWOOD, President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.
W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

Atlantic National Bank,

Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal Loans made on approved security at Lowest Rates.

No Interest Paid on Deposits.

All Cash Collections remitted for on day of receipt. Accounts of individuals, firms, banks and other corporations solicited. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

	Dec. 13, 1893.	Dec. 13, 1894.	Dec. 13 1895.
Surplus and Net Profits	$34,800	$35,900	$52,000
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	3,897	None.	None
Banking House, &c.	15,600	15,600	10,000

Dividends paid past two years, 6 per cent. per annum.
Last installment of capital paid in October, 1892.
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W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.
nov 14 3m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

No 9 North Front St.,

Our Great January Sale

gets headway as the days go by. Such selling of Silks and Dress Goods, of Muslin Underwear and White Goods and Embroideries as we've been doing for a week past makes the store look as if holiday times were here again. This week some new stocks drop into the rush.

Dress Goods.

Two yards for the price of one; sometimes better than that. Those importers' stocks have upset all previous price ideas. We have gone through all the Dress Goods shelves and brought practically everything to the new price level. In some instances there's but a Dress Pattern of a kind; in others the assortment is unbroken. The reductions are like this:

$2.00 goods at 98c.
$4.00 goods at $2.75.
$3.00 goods at $1.50.
$2.00 goods at $1.00.
$1.50 goods at 75c.
38c Suitings 19c.
45c fancy Jacquards, Cheviots and Check Novelties 25c, 54-inch.
60c all-wool Diagonals, Homespuns and Cheviots, very neat and stylish, 44c yard.
50c English Wool Novelty, Spring effects, 30c.
75c Wool Suiting, stylish striped effects, 50c.
$2 00 Soleil, correct colorings, lustrous finish, $1.25.
$1.25 Mohair and Wool Suiting, Jacquard figures, 85c.
$1.25 44-inch English Tweed Novelty, stylish and serviceable, 50c.
$1.50 French Boucle, quiet plaid effects, 98c.

BLACK GOODS.

Crepon Cheviots 68c and 75c yard; good value at $1 and $1.25.
English Clay Diagonals, 48c.
Bright lustred Mohair, 50c yard.
Wide wale Cheviots, 85c instead of $1.25.
Jacquard Fancies, small, neat effects, 49c.
50-inch Storm Serges, 65c; formerly 90c.
Mourning Veils at special prices.

THE SILK SALE

swings into a new week with almost no end of interesting lots. Think of 200 kinds of Silk in a special sale and hardly two pieces alike! Think of quarter prices on some of them! Is it any wonder that they have made such a stir?

Four Special Lots.

No. 1, 1,000 yards of Silk at 25c.
No. 2, 1,000 yards of Silk at 50c.
No. 3, 1,000 yards of Silk at 75c.
No. 4, 1,000 yards of Silk at 98c.

Women's WRAPS at less than half. Thank the so-far-side-tracked Winter for it. We've taken the stock of Jackets of the best maker. Finest goods up to date.

CARPETS AND RUGS—Prices cut to zero. They must go.

Don't miss our GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Katz & Polvogt,

No. 6 NORTH FRONT ST.

N. B.—Two hundred Corsets worth $2 to $3, including C. P., S. C. and other standard brands this week only 95c. jan 12 tf

Early Rose Potatoes.

25 barrels E. R. Potatoes.
40 bags Coffee.
50 bbls. and bags Rice.
700 barrels Flour.
500 bags Flour.
35 Cheese.
10 boxes Codfish. Ask prices.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
jan 19 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1896

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

One of the arguments used by the gentlemen in Congress, and others who desire to see the protective tariff restored, was that our manufacturers must be protected from the competition of cheap labor, and they pointed to Japan as one of the countries which is looming up as a formidable competitor on account of the cheap labor there. As an illustration they pointed to the remarkably rapid increase of manufactories, especially of cotton manufactories, and drew a gloomy picture of the manufacturers who had to compete with the hustling Japs.

There is no doubt whatever that the Japanese have made marvellous progress in the past few years in all kinds of manufactures, especially in textiles, and that they have shown a wonderful talent for acquiring knowledge and skill in manufacturing, nothing seeming to be beyond their cleverness, but this does not necessarily mean that they are to dominate the industries of the world, and there is no reason whatever for the manufacturers of this country, especially the cotton manufacturers, to give themselves any concern over it, and still more especially none for the cotton manufacturers of the South, who have a practically limitless field before them.

In the first place the Japanese cotton manufacturers have forty millions of their own people to clothe, nearly all of whom are clothed in cotton garments. To supply these it would require a great many mills, which would find all they could do without making goods for export. The reason why they export any now is because they find a more profitable market for certain kinds of goods which are in demand in these markets than they do for the kind of goods they sell at home. But in the event the home market is not able to take the output of their mills they have a country ten times as populous as their own across a narrow sea, where cotton is the principal clothing of the masses, as it is in Japan, and if they are not satisfied with that they have India open to them. It is true that a considerable quantity of cotton goods are now manufactured in India, where English money has established the plants as a matter of economy, and to be better able to withstand competition, and mills are also being established in China with English capital and for the same reasons, but still with the seven hundred millions of people in China and India, there is more demand for goods than these English mills could supply, even if they could undersell the Japanese, which they cannot do.

If there is any one who needs view with uneasiness the progress of the Japanese in the manufacture of cotton, it is the Englishman, for he may see in it the eventual destruction of that industry in England, for with American competition on one side and Japanese competition on the other, it cannot survive. It will succumb slowly, because it takes time to accomplish great revolutions like this, but it has begun already and the time will come when the loom and the spindle will cease to figure as a factor in England's industries. Every mill built in India or China with English capital, is a confession of the inability of English manufacturers to successfully compete in the long run with their new rivals in the Eastern world, and it would not be rash to predict that every year will see additions to the English capital so invested.

So far Japan has labored under the disadvantage of having to ship the raw material for her mills by very circuitous and consequently costly routes, most of it coming from this country by way of England, the rest going by the Pacific railways to San Francisco, and thence across the Pacific ocean. And yet with all this ocean carriage or carriage by land and sea, expensive as it is, these Japanese have been able to multiply their manufactories and undersell the English manufacturer who had at one time, and for a long time, almost a monopoly of the Eastern markets. This has stood the English manufacturer in good stead, but when the day comes that the Japanese manufacturer can import his cotton directly from this country and has some short route, say such as the Nicaragua canal would give him, when he could run his own ships manned by low-paid Japanese crews, then the English manufacturer may look out for squalls and get under cover.

Whatever the progress of the industry in Japan may be it will be a good while before the Japanese manufacturer turns his face westward with the intent to invade our markets for the reasons that we have given above, that is a practically unbounded market at and nearer home, so that while our cotton manufacturers, and especially our Southern manufacturers have no cause for alarm, the cotton growers of the South may wish good speed to the cotton industry of the far East, both in Japan and in China, for every mill built in either of these countries means an increased demand for American cotton, which they must have, for the cotton grown in Southern Japan, Southern China and in India is not suitable, and can be worked only in small quantities mixed with a better quality. This will make a practically unlimited demand for such cotton as is grown in this country, and for which they must depend almost exclusively on this country, for England will control the crops of Egypt as she does now. When the day comes that we have direct trade with Japan and China the Southern planter need not be afraid of an 8,000,000 nor a 12,000,000 bale crop, but may plant and gather it with safety, and neither need the Southern manufacturer be afraid for the Japanese manufacturer is not going to butt against him.

MINOR MENTION.

In the debate on the Urgency Deficiency bill in the House of Representatives Mr. Swanson, of Virginia, said that last year there were 11,000 persons brought before the Federal courts who should not have been brought there, imposing an unnecessary expense of $2,000,000 on the Government. That's for one year. If a calculation could be made of the money thus unnecessarily expended since the internal revenue system has been in operation the amount would reach at least $100,000,000, for there has been very much improvement in that service, and much fewer abuses of it within the past ten years than previously. There was a time when it was a bonanza for the collectors, deputies, commissioners, informers and others who co-operated with them in "enforcing the law" and trapping law-breakers. A large majority of the charges on which arrests are made are of a trivial character, and a large majority of the people who are arrested and arraigned before the courts are of the ignorant class, who know little about the laws and who have little opportunity to be informed on them if they desired information. But there is money for the officers (who make the fee bills) in pursuing and arresting these people, whether they succeed in convicting them or not. But the unnecessary expense to which the Government is put is not the worst feature of this business. It is the persecution or oppression of so many people, nine-tenths of whom are very poor, who are dragged before the courts and compelled frequently to sacrifice the little property they may have to raise money to employ counsel to defend them when upon trial. That was doubtless the case with many of the 11,000 who were without sufficient cause brought before the courts last year. But it will always be thus while the fee system is in operation, for the fees are a temptation to abuse of the law.

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The alleged discovery of anthracite coal in Madison county, not far from Hot Springs, has attracted considerable attention. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the value of the discovery. In this connection we print the following two extracts, the first from the Salisbury *Truth*, the second from the Salisbury *Herald:*

"Anthracite coal, which an expert pronounces of good quality, has been found in Madison county two or three miles below Hot Springs. A force has tunnelled forty feet into the mountain and the indications are that the supply is practically inexhaustible."

"Mr. C. T. Garrett, of Hot Springs, has sent Mr. J. J. Newman some samples of what is supposed to be anthracite coal, found on Mr. Garrett's land near Hot Springs. The samples were sent for examination and report. Mr. Garrett states that the outcrop is found under 5,000 acres. If it is good coal the find is a bonanza; but Mr. Newman thinks it is nothing but carboniferous shale."

The samples here spoken of may have been some of the surface outcroppings, but if there has been tunnelling done as represented, it shouldn't take long to decide whether it is coal or carboniferous shale, and it shouldn't require much thinking to decide by one who knows anything about coal. It seems to us that with such an important discovery as that, when the true nature and prospective value of the discovery could be so easily decided, the parties interested shouldn't be long in doubt, but would invite the State Geologist, and others who presumably know something about such matters, to visit and inspect the find. We know of a good coal deposit in this State, which the owner wanted to sell, but he was too honest to vouch for the quality of the coal because he couldn't burn it in his fire-place, although many tons of it had been mined and used in factories at Danville.

* *
*

The London *Times*, and other English papers, are bristling up like excited Thomas cats over the letter of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, asking Secretary Olney to invite Great Britain to co operate with it in the work of ascertaining the true boundary to the disputed territory. These editors put on monocules, took a one-eyed squint, and saw a demand, when if they had taken a good square look with both eyes they would have seen simply a courteous request. The trouble is that the English editors and statesmen generally have been taking a one-eyed view of this business from the beginning, which has prevented them from seeing any but the British side of it. As we remarked in commenting on the letter yesterday, we didn't think the British Government would accept the invitation, but we didn't think the editors of the great papers would get so angry and go into such gyrating spasms over an innocent and well-meaning letter like that. But there is no telling what an English editor may do when his Government makes a grab for dirt and any one objects to it. As far as England is concerned this is a pretty dirty business all around, and neither the press nor the Government is showing a disposition to do the clean thing about it.

Wm. E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent, says Maceo, the Cuban leader, who is a negro, was once a brigand leader, and had formed a plan to capture John Sherman and hold him for ransom, when Sherman visited Cuba some years ago. If Maceo had succeeded and held on to John it would have been money in the pockets of the American people. There are lots of statesmen of Sherman's build that this country could spare indefinitely.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lincolnton *Democrat*: Maj. W. A. Graham, of Machpelah, has sold his gold mine to J. S. Knight, of Pennsylvania, for $6 000.

— Goldsboro *Argus*: The remains of Mr. Wm. Kirby, of Sampson county, whose death occurred in Philadelphia as the result of a fall, passed through the city this afternoon en route for his old home for interment.

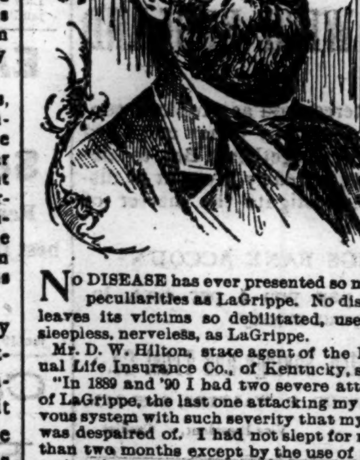
— Morganton *Herald*: The Waldenses are building a pretty stone church at their settlement in eastern Burke. The rock is gotten from a quarry on their own lands and conveniently close to the church.

—Williamston *News*: Saturday, January 4 h, Mr. Hosea Harrington, living about three miles from town, while in town on business, was met by one Will Williams, who is supported by the county, and accused Harrington of try to get the commissioners to withhold further support. Mr. Harrington denied the charge, whereupon Williams made threats. Mr. Harrington returned home and retired at the usual hour. Between 11 and 12 o'clock a gun was discharged at his door, and other guns were discharged, filling the door and the side of the house with shot, one ball went through the window. Harrington went out at the back door, and around the house just in time to see Will Williams and one more man run off. Warrants are out for his arrest.

— Greensboro *Record*: The Seventh Day Adventist people have been at work in the Hickory Grove neighborhood. Several converts have been made and the new faith is swimming right along. These people keep our Saturday for their Sunday. So far so good, but it is said that some of them have been working on what is known in law as Sunday. For this a warrant has been issued against one J. D. Hassell, setting forth that on a specific Sunday he worked in his fields, mowing, burning brush, splitting wood, &c., &c., all contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided against the peace and dignity of the State." The case was set for a hearing before Esq Pritchett to-day, when most of the parties appeared, but in the absence of two witnesses it was postponed until next Thursday at 2 o'clock, when it will be heard in the court house. Felling runs pretty strong among the people and it is also stated that an indictment for disturbing religious worship will be forthcoming after the settlement of the present case.

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.



NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. June 15 ly ... Kchange.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Senator Allison's boom at Des Moines, when renominated for Senator, looks the most prosperous of all the booms. He and Morton are ominous men to McKinley and Reed, because their names end in the termination most favorable to candidates—the nasal termination of Washingt-on, Jeffers-on, Jacks on, Van Bur-en, Harris on, Buchan-an and Lincoln. Then thousands of Democrats think that Tild-en fairly won.—*New York Mercury, Dem.*

—— Professor John Bach McMaster, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been enlightening the good people of Boston upon the validity of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of international law. "Old Penn" has accomplished a grateful service in thus sending a missionary of the true American spirit into the stronghold of those Harvard Von Holstians who have not yet digested the President's Venezuelan message. *Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— A causal paragraph in the cable dispatches mentions that a British official has been searching the archives in Madrid for several weeks, to secure evidence on the Venezuelan case. The paragraph adds that what he found was unfavorable to England's claim, which suggests that when the Armenian Commissioners go in search of the same information, they may not be able to find it, but the main fact is more important. It shows that the British Government is prompt and shrewd, and where time is of importance it goes straight to work and is ready for action while other nations are still debating the advisability of preparing to do anything. If there is to be arbitration in the Venezuelan business, doubtless Great Britain will have a mass of favorable evidence ready before the American Commission begins to look for any. —*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Papa (on the top of the stairs) —Is that young man gone, Mamie? Mamie—Yes, papa; awfully.—*Judge.*

— "May I inquire," asked the eagle, "why you are carrying that corkscrew?"

"It isn't a corkscrew," growled the British lion. "Hit's me bloomin' tail."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— "Queen Victoria and Emperor William are relations, are they not?" asked Bloomfield.

"Yes strained relations" replied Bellefield.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

— Kate—Just look, these books are ever so much too big.

Mary—Yes; you must have given him the number of the street instead of the number of your shoe.—*Boston Transcript.*

— Paternal visitor: "Do you like going to school, little boy?"

"Yes, I like goin' to school! well enough and comin' home all right. What I don't like is havin' to stay cooped up in there between times."—*Somerville Journal.*

— Timid Old Lady (watching the agitated waters)—Are there ever any persons lost in this river, boatman?

Ferryman—Bless yer, no mum; we allus finds 'em again the next day.—*London Tid Bits.*

— Miss Winthrop Bludblue (haughtily)—Your people are rather—rather recent are they not? Now, I am a Daughter of the Revolution.

Miss Nobody of Nowhere—Mercy! How well you carry your years.—*Woonsocket (R I) Reporter.*

— Tourist (in Oklahoma)—"Col. Handy Polk, the real estate dealer, is a very enterprising man, isn't he?"

Alkali Ike—"Wal, I should shout! Why, he can make a mountain out of a mole hill an' then have no trouble in sellin' it to some fool Easterner."—*Truth.*

Tibetan Monasteries.

Of all the wonders of the Tibetan religion none is so striking as the abundance of monasteries. These great assemblages of religious houses are full of monks, or lamas, and the marvels associated with them are truly surprising. Their number is amazing. They literally swarm in the inhabited portions of Tibet, and a traveler journeying through the country passes monastery after monastery in endless succession.

So numerous are they that Mr. Rockhill, the indefatigable American explorer of Tibet, tells us that while the population of eastern Tibet is but small one-fifth of it consists of lamas. He also says that in his journey from Jyekundo in Tibet to Ta-chien-lu, on the frontier of China, a distance of 600 miles, he passed 36 large monasteries, five of which contained from 2,000 to 4,000 lamas. Many monasteries in other parts are equally large.

The great monastery of Kumbum, near the Lake Koko-Nor, contains 4,000 monks. Chiamdo, which is one of the chief towns in eastern Tibet and contains 12,000 inhabitants, seems to be half composed of a gigantic monastery, and Captain Bower, in his recent journey through Tibet, passed the large town of Riuchi, which seemed to him to be all monastery. The wealth of some of these monasteries is astonishing.—All the Year Round.

A Blind Person's Senses.

Throughout my whole life, my blindness has had this remarkable feature in it: I always have before my eyes a brilliant light, so that the whole air around me seems, as it were, incandescent. I appear to be walking in light. In this light I can call up at will all sorts of beautiful colors, which I see mingled with the radiance and forming part of it. Thus, my blindness has always been for me in a certain way brightness.

As I grew older there came to me other abnormal peculiarities, which have been mercifully sent as compensations. I can always tell when others are looking at me, and I can generally tell whether they are looking at me in kindness or the reverse. My sense of hearing is extremely sensitive, and through it I can read character in the tones of the voices of men and women around me.

I can also discern character accurately in the touch of the hand. I have certain instincts for which I have no exact name, which sometimes make me foresee future events. My senses of touch and smell are excessively delicate.—Argosy.

A Chinese Funeral.

A Chinese funeral is always attended by very ceremonious worship of the gods and by many devices intended to deceive the devil. It is well known that the devil is waiting in the street before the house to carry off the dead man's soul, which is believed to attend the funeral, so when the procession marches out great quantities of evil smelling fireworks and crackers are let off, and while the devil is coughing and sneezing and trying to get the smoke out of his eyes the bearers of the bier start up the street on a lively trot, turn a corner and stop until more fireworks are burned. The devil cannot easily turn a corner, so goes on ahead to get rid of the fireworks. The procession then makes another start and by frequently turning and stopping and confusing the devil with the fireworks generally succeeds in deceiving him as to the direction taken and reaches the graveyard without him.

Her Mistake.

"It was very plucky of you, ma'am, to have set upon the burglar and so ably captured him," said the police inspector, "but need you have injured him so badly?"

"How did I know it was a burglar?" asked the woman. "I'd been up three hours waiting for my husband. I thought it was him."—Liverpool Mercury.

HER GOLDEN LOCKS.

Hugh Herrick and I studied medicine together. As soon as we got to Paris and were fairly settled down to work Herrick had the good luck—or, as it turned out, the misfortune—to cross the path of a woman with whom he at once fell madly in love; a woman who was beautiful enough to turn a stronger head than his, and whose chief and crowning glory was a head of the most magnificent hair I have ever seen. It was of a curious reddish gold in color, and in its thick, silky masses seemed almost like some live thing, curling and winding and glinting in the sun. Men fought for her favor and pleaded for a lock of her hair, but she never could be induced to part with a single strand, and one daring youth, who tried force and strategy in his desire for that golden fleece, was found dead by his own hand the next day. It was said that she was a Parisian, with a dash of the gypsy in her, but she herself would never tell. "I am a child of the wanderer, mes amis," she would say for all answer. Hugh, the spoiled darling of his family, was kept liberally supplied with money. He spent it all on La Meduse, as she was called, and the clinics saw him but seldom. He lavished upon her everything that a woman could wish. She was life and soul and heart to him—poor Hugh! But I studied her a little, unobserved, and I could never bring myself to believe that she was what he thought her.

There was a man who had come to Paris at the same time that she made her appearance there, a tall, dark, sinewy fellow, distinctly foreign looking, and withal a man of the world. He was either constantly with La Meduse or gone on sudden journeys whose purpose no one ever knew.

You couldn't puzzle him with science, and he had the bearing of a gentleman, but he was always thought to be partly oriental at least, and his relations with La Meduse were understood to be of a purely platonic nature.

One day in October, when I returned from the clinic, I found Hugh in great excitement at my den, and was staggered upon being demanded as his second in a duel with M. Oural, as the dark man was called.

"I depend upon you, old man, to stand by me in this," he said. "We have quarreled about La Meduse—I can't tell you what it was—but he challenged me, and, by heaven, he shall have his satisfaction. Curse his presumption, to dare to say"—

He ended abruptly, and started about the arrangements.

The next morning at dawn we met in a secluded little field outside the city—M. Oural, cool, but with an unfathomable look in his dark eyes; Herrick, frankly eager and scornful; the other second, a witness and myself.

Well, never mind about the paces or the shots—Oural was killed—shot through the heart—and as I could do nothing for him his second and the other witness took him in the carriage to the house of La Meduse—according to his previous orders, it seems, though we did not know of it at the time, and Herrick, returning to the city, took the fast train for the north into Germany. I never could find out what became of his body. At the same time La Meduse disappeared from Paris. Herrick I did not hear from.

I obtained leave to go to Germany for the hospital service. And it was there that I found Hugh Herrick, and found him dying.

Of his malady he could give me little information. It was a trouble of the heart that was slowly killing him, though what it was or how it had been caused none of the many skillful physicians who had examined or treated him could say.

He had got away to Germany in safety, and had gone to an obscure little village in the south till the affair should blow over, and it was there, the first night of his arrival, that there was brought to him a note from La Meduse.

Inclosed in the parchmentlike foil of paper was a tress of hair from the head of La Meduse—long and silky and clinging—what he had often begged for in the days of their love, but in vain, and this was what the note contained:

"You have killed him, and I hate you, for he was the prince of my people, and I loved him. What were you to dream you had my love? I despise the justice that this country deals in, so I let you go—to face what I shall send you. I give you what you have so long desired, that it may be your curse, as it has been mine. I go to my own, and search is useless."

It was unsigned, and I discovered one long, glistening hair clinging to the sheet. The rest was gone. I asked him about the lock of hair.

"It is gone," he said. "I lost it soon after"— A spasm of agony wrenched his heart, and he could not finish.

When he could speak again, he got my promise that I would examine his heart when he was gone and see what had killed him.

And now comes the strange and almost incredible part of my story, for I did as poor Hugh asked me, and, unknown to any one, held a post mortem examination, and when I laid open the chest there lay his heart, still and scarlet, and round and round it, binding and compressing it in its deadly hold, was wound a long, clinging strand of red gold hair.—Boston Globe.

About Music Hall Songs.

Many of the popular songs are the composition of men who have not the slightest knowledge of music. In the original form their songs and patter are ungrammatical and badly spelled, but they contain good germs of comedy, and when polished up a little are rendered suitable to sing. If they are intended for publication, the songs undergo another polishing in order to make them more presentable than if simply intended for music hall use.

A song is never published until it has been proved to be a success on the stage. The singing right of a music hall song is usually a guinea, though at times 2, 3 and even 5 guineas are paid, but this latter sum is a very exceptional one.

As a rule, music publishers pay from £5 to £15 for a song, the average being about £8, and when the author of a song which has been published is also the composer of the music he shares the sum received from the publisher equally with the vocalist.

The songs most readily taken up by publishers are those of a comic nature, but they are not always correct in their judgment, as was proved by the success of "Ask a Policeman," which was refused by five well known firms and finally issued by the house to which it was first offered, £10 securing the entire publishing rights.—London Letter.

The Proudest Moment.

When a mother sees her little girl's name on a programme for a piano solo, she feels that there can be nothing greater in life to hope for, but when, in the course of a few weeks, the girl appears and plays with her hands crossed she wonders that she was so proud before.—Atchison Globe.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

ONE THING CERTAIN PAIN KILLER IT KILLS PAIN

PAIN-KILLER

THE GREAT

Family Medicine of the Age.

Taken Internally, It Cures Diarrhoea, Cramp, and Pain in the Stomach, Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c., &c.

Used Externally, It Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet.

No article ever attained to such unbounded popularity.—*Salem Observer.*

An article of great merit and virtue.—*Cin. Nonpareil.*

We can bear testimony to the efficacy of the Pain-Killer. We have seen its magic effects in soothing the severest pain, and know it to be a good article.—*Cincinnati Dispatch.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Nothing has yet surpassed the Pain-Killer, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use.—*Tenn. Organ.*

It has real merit; as a means of removing pain, no medicine has acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—*Newport (Ky.) Daily News.*

It is really a valuable medicine—it is used by many Physicians.—*Boston Traveller.*

Beware of imitations, buy only the genuine made by "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere, large bottles, 25 and 50c.

dec 17 tu th sa

Bathroom Rugs.

Some sort of a pretty rug is necessary to put beside the bathtub to step out upon, and it is quite essential that it should be of some material in which the colors are well set.

There are on sale cork mats, and others which resemble Turkish toweling, only they are of heavy weight, but the rug to be made at home is frequently in demand. One is made of coarse basket canvas, with a plushlike center, the embroidery being worked with thick ingrain or colored cotton, and each stitch crossing over one thread of the material. The pattern may be worked all over, or merely as a border with a plain center, but when covered all over the mat will not be so likely to show any discolorations of water.

Odd lengths of brussels carpet may be turned to good account for mats, with a finish on the ends of worsted fringe or a binding of heavy upholstery braid.

Children's Reins.

A capital way to use up odd pieces of wool of all colors and lengths is to knit them up into a sufficient length for a pair of reins. Just plain, close knitting should be employed, the bands being made about 1¼ inches wide. When the length for the driving reins is finished, the width of the chest should be measured and another band fixed on either side, made long enough to slip over the head, allowing the reins to pass under the arms. Across the chest a double row of bells should be sewed on at intervals.

In the estimated value of farm products, according to the returns of the eleventh census, Illinois is first, with $184,759,013; New York is second, with $161,593,009; Iowa is third, with $159,347,844.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2-lb Jute	@	5¼
Standard	7¼ @	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	13½ @	14
Sides ℔ lb	7¼ @	7¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¾ @	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5¾ @	6
Shoulders ℔ lb	5 @	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26 @	27
BRICKS—		
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15	
Northern	23 @	
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	42 @	45
Virginia Meal	43½ @	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle	@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	9 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	11 @	12
State	... @	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—		
Laguyra	27 @	28
Rio	20 @	23
	15½ @	20
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	13½ @	14
FISH		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	@	3 00
Choice	2 75 @	3 00
Straight	3 75 @	3 85
First Patent	@	4 25
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	45 @	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White	47 @	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White	47½ @	42½
Oats, from store	32½ @	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40 @	45
Cow Peas	50 @	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	.... @	6
Dry	.... @	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Eastern	.... @	1 00
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2 @	3¼
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	6½ @	9
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	.. @	22
" " in bbls	.... @	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25 @	27½
" " in bbls	25 @	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	13 @	14
" " in bbls	.... @	15
Syrup, in bbls	18 @	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	@	2 30
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50 @	11 00
Rump	@	11 00
Prime	@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	.... @	75
Liverpool	.... @	65
Lisbon	.... @	....
American	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	7 00
Common	2 00 @	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Hearts	@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	5½ @	5¼
Standard A	@	4½
White Ex. C	@	4½
ExtraC, Golden	4 @	4½
C. Yellow	@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00 @	14
R. O. Hogshead	.... @	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00 @	9 00
Mill, Prime	00 @	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00 @	2
North Carolina	1 00 @	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14 @	
Clear of burs	12½ @	
Burry	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 22.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Steady at 28 cents per gallon for country and 28½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1 35 per bbl for Strained, and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market dull at $1 50 for Hard, $1 90 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 26½c; rosin, strained, $1 00; good strained $1 05; tar $0 95; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	41
Rosin	298
Tar	94
Crude Turpentine	1

Receipts same day last year—61 casks spirits turpentine, 298 bbls rosin, 94 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Firm. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅛	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅝	" "
Low Middling	7 5-16	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	8 1-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 4⅝c.

Receipts—700 bales; same day last year 454.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Evening—Money on call was quoted easy at 3 @4 per cent.; last loan at 3 and closing offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange easier; actual business in bankers' bills 487½@487¾ for sixty days and 488¾ @489 for demand. Commercial bills 486¾@487¼. Government bonds irregular; United States coupon fours 108¼; United States twos 96. State bonds higher; North Carolina fours 102; North Carolina sixes 120. Railroad bonds bonds were easier.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, January 22—Evening—Cotton steady; middling gulf 8 9-16c; middling 8 5-16c.

Cotton futures closed quiet but steady; January 7 93; February 7 93, March 7 99, April 8 03, May 8 07, June 8 11, July 8 14; August 8 14; September 7,84, October 7 77, November 7 71. Sales 181 700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 1,592 bales; gross 10,149 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,308 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 1833 bales; forwarded 2,623 bales; sales 3,103 bales, sales to spinners 289 bales; stock (actual) 186,596 bales.

Total to day—Net receipts 18,872 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,143 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 11,488 bales; stock 890,182 bales.

Total so far this week— Net receipts 75,175 bales; exports to Great Britain 35,057 bales; to France 4,586 bales; to the Continent 58,774 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3,844,836 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,310,836 bales; exports to France 347,005 bales; exports to the Continent 1,003,586 bales.

NEW YORK, January 22—Flour firm, unchanged, and fairly active; Southern steady, unchanged; common to extra fair $2 10@2 80; good to choice $2 90@3 00. Wheat—spot dull but strong with options, checking business; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 73c; afloat 74¼@76c; No. Northern 73c; options were fairly active and firm; No. 2 red January 71½c; February 71¼; March 72c; May 70c; June 69⅝c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 at elevator 36¼@36½c; afloat 37¼@37½c; options were dull and firm at ⅛@⅜c advance; January 36⅜c; February 36c; May 35⅝c; July —c. Oats—spot quiet; options dull; January 24⅜c; February 24⅜c; May 25c; spot prices—No. 2 24¼@24½c; No. 2 white 26c; mixed Western —c. Hay weak and quiet; spring 70@72½c; good to choice 90c@$1 00. Wool firm and unchanged; demand fair; Beef firm and unchanged; cut meats unsettled; pickled bellies 5¼c; shoulders 5c; hams 8¾@9. Lard dull and weak; Western steam $5 90; city $5 50; January $5 90, nominal; refined lard was quiet; Continent $6 25; South America $6 50; compound $4 75@5 00 Pork steady and quiet; old mess $10 75@11 00. Butter quiet and unchanged, with a liberal supply. Tallow quiet and unchanged. Cotton seed oil quiet and about steady; crude 24½@25; yellow prime 28½c; do off grade 28c asked. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts firm; fancy hand-picked 5c. Coffee quiet and 5@20 points down; January $13 20@13 25; February $13 50; May $12 50@12 55; spot Rio dull but steady; No 7 $14 00. Sugar—raw dull and firm; fair refining 3⅜c bid; refined moderately firmer; some grades higher; No. 6, 4⅜c; No. 7, 4⅜c; off A 4 9-16@4 11-16c; crushed 5⅝c; granulated 5c. Freights to Liverpool quiet, and unchanged.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Cash quotations: Flour firm, holders asking higher; quotations were unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 59@60⅝c; No. 2 red 63¼@65⅜c. Corn—No. 2 27¼@27⅜c. Oats—No 2 18⅜c. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 17½@10 40. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 62½@5 72½. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs $5 00@5 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs. $5 37½@5 50. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, and closing: Wheat—No. 2 January 59, 60½c; February 60¼, 61c; May 61½@61⅜, 63c; July 62⅜@62¼, 63½c. Corn—January 27¼, 27⅜c; February 27¼, 27⅜c; May 29¼, 29⅝c; July 30¼, 30½@30⅝c. Oats—No. 2 January 18, 18¼c; May 20¼@20⅜, 20½@20⅝c. Mess pork, per bbl, January $10 22½, 10 22½; May $10 50, 10 52½. Lard, per 100 lbs, January $5 62½, 5 62½; May $5 92½, 5 92½; July $6 10, 6 05. Short ribs, per 100 lbs, January $5 02½, 5 02½, May $5 25, 5 27½; July $5 50, 5 40.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 2 red, spot and January 70⅜@71c; May 70⅝@71c; Southern by sample 71@72c; do on grade 68½@71½c. Corn firm; mixed spot and January 33¼@33⅜c; February 33⅜@33½c; March 33⅝@33¾c; May 35¼@35⅜c; Steamer mixed 32@32¼c; Southern white 32½@33½c. Oats steady to firm; No. 2 white Western 24@24½c; No. 2 mixed do 23c asked.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

January 22.—Galveston, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 8,025 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7 5-16c, net receipts 815 bales; Baltimore, firm at 8¼, net receipts — bales; Boston, steady at 8 5-16c, net receipts 1 865 bales; Wilmington, firm at 7⅝c, net receipts 700 bales; Philadelphia steady at 8 9 16c, net receipts —— bales Savannah, quiet at 7 3 16c, net receipts 2,644 bales; New Orleans, not reported, net receipts —— bales; Mobile, dull at 7 13-16c, net receipts 948 bales; Memphis, firm at 7 13-16c, net receipts 738 bales; Augusta, firm at 7 15-16c, net receipts 652 bales; Charleston, steady at 7¾, net receipts 378 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—12 30 P. M.—Cotton, demand fair and prices firm. American middling 4 17-32d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 8,800 were American; speculation and export 1 000. Receipts 20,000 bales, of which 10,500 were American. Futures opened firm and demand moderate. January and February 4 29-64d; February and March 4 28 64d; March and April 4 28 64d; May and June 4 27 64d; June and July 4 27 64d; July and August 4 27-64d; August and September 4 26 64d; September and October 4 19 64d; October and November 4 15 64d. Futures steady.

Tenders none.

4 P M—January 4 27 64@4 23 64d seller; January and February 4 27 64d seller; February and March 4 26 64d seller; March and April 4 25 64@4 26-64d buyer; April and May 4 25 64@4 26 64d seller; May and June 4 25-64d buyer; June and July 4 25-64d buyer; July and August 4 25-64d buyer; August and September 4 24 64d; September and October 4 17-64d; October and November 4 13 64d seller. Futures closed quiet.

MARINE.

CLEARED.

Schr Abbie G Cole, Cole, Port Plata, San Domingo, J T Riley & Co; cargo by Fore & Foster.

EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.

PORT PLATA—Schr A G Cole—147,-246 feet lumber, 267 bundles moulding, 88 pkgs bannisters, 6 boxes do, 12 pkgs brackets, 100 columns, 300 panel doors, 15 pkgs sash-doors, 1 pkg sash-transoms.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 23, 1896.

STEAMSHIPS.

Rydal Holme (Br), 1,255 tons, Brown, J H Sloan.

SCHOONERS.

Riga (Rus), 299 tons, Muskar, Heide & Co.

Bertha Warner, 431 tons, Rummell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Cora M, 127 tons, Mitchell, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva May, 150 tons, Small, Jas T Riley & Co.

Mary B Judge, 449 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Melrose (Br), 186 tons, Albury, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Bertha H (Br), 124 tons, LeCain, J T Riley & Co.

BARQUES.

Maria Anna D'Abundo (Ital), 576 tons, Abano, E Peschau & Co.

Glenudal (Nor), — tons, Tonnesen, Heide & Co.

Iona (Nor), 549 tons, Olsen, J T Riley & Co.

Svea (Swed), 514 tons, Anderson, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Antares (Ger) 466 tons, Rachlen, E Peschau & Co.

Seed Potatoes,

Early Rose.

FULL AND FRESH STOCK

GENERAL GROCERIES.

Agricultural Salt,

KAINIT, ACID PHOSPHATE,

Ammoiated Guano.

For sale by

WORTH & WORTH.

jan 15 tf

CROLIUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton.

45-47 Exchange Place and Mount Morris Bank Building, 125th Street and Park Avenue.

OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock, Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed on January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said and truly so, that the service rendered has never been equaled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock brokers, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other uptown brokers. Also larger and more commodious suite of offices, with unequaled facilities. NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

WILMINGTON OFFICE: 111 North Water Street.

U. M. ROBINSON, Manager.

Out of town business solicited. dec 29 tm

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The first of American Newspapers

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

ap 4 th sa tu

Announcement.

I TAKE THIS METHOD of announcing to all my old friends and patrons that I have again located in Wilmington and may be found at Prempert's Barber Shop, No. 11 South Front street, where I will be pleased to see you one and all.

Respectfully,

dec 29 tf WILLIAM J. STEWART,

Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S Castoria

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

THE CENTAUR CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

What is Castoria

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

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CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Muscles,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Eruptions,
Burns,	Stitches,	Hoof Ail,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Screw
Stings,	Backache,	Worms,
Bites,	Galls,	Swinney,
Bruises,	Sores,	Saddle Galls,
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THE FIRST TRYST.

She pulls a rose from her rose tree,
Kissing its soul to him—
Far over years, far over dreams
And tides of chances dim.
He plucks from his heart a poem—
A flower sweet messenger,
Far over years, far over dreams,
Flutters its soul to her.
These are the world old lovers,
Clasped in one twilight's gleam.
Yet he is but a dream to her,
And she a poet's dream.
—S. M. B. Piatt.

A STREET TRAGEDY.

The torrent of homeward traveling humanity was flowing down Piccadilly. The city man, warned by his physician that if growing dyspepsia was to be checked he must walk to and from his work, trudged manfully homeward. The clubman wandered more leisurely to his diggings to dress for dinner. A white petticoat here and there flashed out from the trousered throng.

At the corner of Half Moon street there was a momentary block—a swearing cabman delayed to hurl a volley of oaths at a smart brougham across which he had inexcusably drawn. An appreciative audience in the front rank of the walkers laughed, though what there was to amuse in the coarse language it was hard to see.

Suddenly there was a quick, bright flash, a ringing report, a dead fall of a body and a woman seized and pinioned by prompt and powerful arms. Then the walkers gathered round and enjoyed the tragedy even more than they had appreciated the blasphemy.

The victim, who was "dead as nail in door," proved to be Lord Charles Summers. The Nemesis, a true daughter of night, was Julie Panton, a demimondaine as impulsive and dangerous as she was dissolute. And her wantonness and recklessness brought her this way to the gallows. The wonder lasted for nine days, and then the puppy's eyes were opened.

What the world wondered at was that Charlie Summers, of all people, should have proved licentious. The husband of a woman who was as charming as she was beautiful, he and she had passed for patterns to all contemplators of matrimony. And now, of a sudden, all dignity, all honor, was gone. Death and ignominy had come at one blow. In truth, it was an inglorious heritage that his offspring drew at a stroke. Nor was the horrid acquisition all, for dispossession was at its heels and victimized them too.

"My money go to the children of a profligate dog! Not a farthing of it! Let the litter starve, for all I care, and the sooner the better!" And the opulent uncle nursed his wrath and his gout.

"No, no," he went on, "so long as Charlie showed himself a gentleman after he married—although, mind you, I always said he'd be better as a bachelor—so long he might look forward to inheriting my money. But now there's an end of him and his, so far as I'm concerned. I'm sorry for the young woman, his wife, but she took her chance, and it's turned up a blank. Now it's Edward's turn." (This was Lord Edward Summers, Charles' twin brother, double and alter ego.) "And Edward, as long as he shows himself a gentleman, shall walk in Charlie's shoes. Not that I look upon Edward as a paragon of virtue. On the contrary, I fear he's not altogether a Joseph. But, then, I've no reason to suppose that his peccadillos are vulgar, and I draw the line at vulgarity." And the old gentleman gave a grunt of satisfaction, as much as to say, "Now, I think that's a very virtuous and proper view to take of life."

Having thus delivered himself, Lord Stonehouse called for pen and ink and wrote, commanding a visit from his nephew and clearly hinting that the corner in his heart which Nephew Charles had occupied was now "to let," and Edward might be its tenant during good behavior.

But it is open to doubt whether the old misogynist would have been so ready to replace the one by the other had he known that the two brothers had been equally enamored of Miss Flora Carew, and that it had only rested with her to decide whether she should become Lady Charles or Lady Edward Summers. However, the secret had been kept, and Lord Stonehouse never even dreamed of it. And the next day Lord Edward called on his uncle, as he was bidden.

"Edward," said the old peer, "this is a devilish nasty business!"

"It is, uncle."

"It'll drag the family horribly in the mud."

"It will, uncle."

"I suppose nothing can be done to hush the matter up? I suppose they'll hang the trollop, and not be content to do that without turning up all the disgraceful particulars?"

"I fancy not."

"There's no possibility of squaring the reporters, is there?"

"None, I should think. The murder of a lord is much too valuable for copy."

"Then there's nothing further to be said about the cursed business, except this—that not a farthing more of my money shall go to his brood. I shall not even continue the allowance I made him to his widow."

"And why not, uncle?"

"And why not, Ted? Why, because I've got better things to do with my money than to employ it in keeping out of beggary the spawn of a vulgar libertine. No, Ted, not one word on their behalf. I beg you. The young woman I pity, but she has made her bed, and she must lie on it."

"You must forgive me, uncle, when I say that I think you have come to a too hasty conclusion and that, when you have heard further particulars, you will think so too."

"I beg you to explain yourself, Ted."

"I will do so, uncle, as clearly as I can. Oh, God help me!" suddenly exclaimed the young man, burying his face in his hands and startling Lord Stonehouse by the sudden change from the unnatural calm which had possessed him hitherto. "Oh, God help me! God help me!" And his whole frame shook as only does a strong man's in mortal agony.

"Ted, Ted, my boy!" cried the old man, whose pride only had been touched up till now, but who found his heart at the sight of the young man's overwhelming grief. "Ted, Ted, my boy, my poor fellow! It's, of course, as bad as bad can be for you. I forgot, Ted, you loved him so."

"Loved him, uncle, loved him! Yes, I loved him, and I've killed him!"

"Ted, my poor lad, you don't know what you say!"

"You don't think I know what I am saying, uncle? Yes, yes, uncle, I do. It's burned so deep into my brain that I seem unable to say anything else but 'I've killed him, killed him!' "

"Ted, you're ill; you're overwrought, my boy, by the calamity. Ring the bell! A brandy and soda will put you right."

"As you will, uncle, but it'll take more than that, I fear."

And Lord Edward got up and stood leaning on the mantelpiece peering into the fire until the butler had come and gone. He then strode to the table, poured out and swallowed a stiff glass of spirits and faced his uncle with resolve at his mouth.

"The fact is, uncle," he said, standing with his back to the fire and speaking calmly and deliberately; "the fact is, uncle, that Julie Panton never knew Charlie at all. She mistook him for me. You know that no stranger could tell us apart. I was meant to be her victim. That is all and that is what will have to be told at the trial. It's even worse than you had expected, I'm afraid." And when the one man stopped speaking, the other, too, kept silent. Indeed not another word was said by either.

How long he stood there waiting Edward did not know. Finally, he took his hat and left the old man looking straight into vacancy.

* * * * * * *

Such was the story, as near as I could gather it from Lord Stonehouse and from my friend Edward Summers himself. Lord Charles I had never been intimate with, but I am sure that no one could have been more astonished at his falling a victim to the jealousy of a dissolute woman than I was to learn that Edward had got entangled in the foul meshes of such a one as Julie Panton. It was only the old story—

Let us be open as the day,
Each one doth to the other say
When he would better hide himself.

I would have gone bail for Edward's pureness of living to any amount, and here he was, another Ulysses, who had proclaimed to me a hundred times the practicability of virtue, forgetting his glory in the foul pleasures of Æaea. With the horrible trial that followed and the details of the vulgar intrigue my faith in goodness took wings, and with Edward's disgrace and sudden and complete disappearance thereafter began my own loss of self respect, my own rapid demoralization.

Not that I appear very different probably to the world than I did, for I have learned to patch up the gaps in my modesty with hypocrisy, which matches it well. In speaking of which I am reminded that the last of poor Edward's canting lectures was called forth by my remarking that hypocrisy is one of the healthiest signs in a community, for it shows that virtue is the fashionable rule, otherwise there would be no object in aping it.

Ten years have gone. Lord Stonehouse died soon after the trial, and all his fortune passed to Lady Charles Summers and her children. Not a word was said in the will of Edward, and I know that he had practically nothing to live on. Attempts from time to time to trace him have been made, but to no purpose. Wherever he went he evidently assumed successfully some evasive name. After all, he was rather a fool to give himself away. I'm inclined to think I should find him a trifle too virtuous for me and something of a bore if he turned up now, so perhaps it's better as it is.

* * * * * * *

"Oh, it's you, Brown, is it? Why, I declare you quite startled me. I was so engrossed in writing that I didn't hear the door open. A letter, is it? Thanks."

An envelope with a South African postmark addressed in a strange hand. Inside a letter—by all that's extraordinary!—a letter in Edward Summers' handwriting. But what's this? Dated two years ago—

MY DEAR GILBERT—Death, as I remember you once saying in the dear, good old days that are passed, death, the great arithmetician, will one day reduce us all to a common denominator. This I write with a request attached—that when I have gone ad majores it shall be forwarded to you. Since I last saw you I have suffered—something—but I have, too, known something more than happiness.

Poor devil! He doesn't seem to have got over his hypocritical phraseology.

And in this letter I propose to myself the luxury of being a little ungenerous. Yes, so far ungenerous as to let just one person know that Charles was guilty, and that I was not the hypocrite you imagine. Far, far my greatest trial has been the knowledge that I had lost your love and respect and the love and respect of Flora Carew, whom I almost loved better than my own soul. And here I solemnly charge you, by our friendship, to keep the contents of this letter to yourself, but I feel I cannot die without leaving one heart loving and one friend believing in me.

Gilbert, by the God in heaven above us, I swear to you Julie Panton was unknown to me, even by name, when she killed my brother.

EDWARD SUMMERS.

* * * * * * *

Phew! He expects me to believe that, does he? No, my dear Edward, I really can't.—Sketch.

THE CLERK AND HIS PENCIL.

A Universal Bad Habit For Which There Is No Justification.

The act of putting a lead pencil to the tongue to wet it, just before writing, which we notice in so many people, is one of the oddities of habit for which it is hard to give any reason, unless it began in the days when lead pencils were poorer than now and was continued by example into the next generation.

A lead pencil should never be wet. It hardens the lead and ruins the pencil. This fact is known to newspaper men and stenographers. But nearly every one else does wet a pencil before using it. This fact has been definitely settled by a clerk in a newspaper office.

Being of a mathematical turn of mind, he ascertained by actual count that of 50 persons who came into the office to write an advertisement or notice 49 wet a pencil in their mouths before using it.

Now this clerk always uses the best pencils that can be procured—in fact, is a connoisseur in lead pencils, cherishing a good one with something of the pride a soldier feels in his gun or sword—and it hurts his feelings to have his pencil spoiled. But politeness and business considerations required him to lend his pencil scores of times every day. And often, after it had been wet till it was hard and brittle and refused to mark, his feelings would overpower him.

Finally he got some cheap pencils, sharpened them and kept them to lend. The first person who took up the stock pencil was a drayman, whose breath smelt of onions and whisky. He held the point in his mouth and soaked it for several minutes, while he was torturing himself to write an advertisement for a missing bulldog.

Then a sweet looking young woman came into the office, with kid gloves that buttoned half the length of her arm. She picked up the same old pencil and pressed it to her dainty lips, preparatory to writing an advertisement for a lost bracelet. The clerk would have staid her hand, even at the risk of a box of the best pencils ever made, but he was too late.

And thus that pencil passed from mouth to mouth for a week. It was sucked by people of all ranks and stations and all degrees of cleanliness and uncleanliness, but we forbear. Surely no one who reads this will ever again wet a lead pencil.—London Tit-Bits.

THE MARKSMAN'S ART.

To Hit the Bullseye Said to Be a Matter of Aim and Barrel.

"It's all in the barrel and 'holding on,'" was a famous sharpshooter's summary of the art of bullseye hitting at a shooting festival at Glendale Park, L. I.

But art in aim and dilletantelsm in the minutiæ of the implements used are widely apart. Relics of the days of Crockett and Boone show that sharpshooting today is as it was when the arquebusiers of the primeval forest sallied forth for deer meat with terrible hunting engines, some needing the crotch of a sapling for aim taking, but the barrel was there, and so was the "holding on" and men today do not make truer shots at a black disk than did the backwoodsmen when rifles weighed from 20 to 30 pounds and only "a shot behind the shoulder" was considered sportsmanlike.

The barrel, too, is the thing at the shooting contests today. Given a rifled steel tube, bored true and the gift of "holding on" and the stock, lock and other accessories are secondary in importance, and the farmer's son with his grandfather's "shooting iron" is, if he can draw a bead, as likely to take a prize home as the rival equipped with the most modern arm.

It is only a question of aim and barrel, after all. These principles will obtain a century hence, when perhaps the ammunition, stock fashions and lock mechanisms of today will be regarded as antiques. Even today the old fashioned muzzle loader holds its own against the newest device in breechloading rifles, just as the ramrod "scatter gun" in the brush, be it of pot metal or stub twist, will "wipe the eye" of the competing $1,000 choke bore if the sportsman with the less costly weapon "holds on."—New York Times.

On the Lending of Books.

The rare "Memories on Taxation," by J. L. Moreau de Beaumont, of which but few copies were in existence, was among Adam Smith's books. Adam Smith declined, and very naturally, to lend his copy to Sir John Cinclair, who had asked for the loan of it, writing that "if any accident should happen to my book the loss is perfectly irreparable."

Adam Smith clearly valued his books as much as Mrs. Grote did, but he had not hit on her "receipt" for insuring that she obtained possession again of any book she was asked to lend. Mrs. Grote's habit was to say to the borrower, "I'll trouble you for a sovereign," and the pledge was ticketed and kept in her purse till the volume was returned.

Borrowing has been a trouble to all book collectors. A short sentence prefixed to McCulloch's catalogue bears witness to this:

"Practically there is but little difference between borrowing and stealing books. * * * It is infinitely less difficult to defend oneself against petty larceny than against the solicitations of a friend begging for the loan of a book."—Athenæum.

Unless we are accustomed to them from early youth, splendid chambers and elegant furniture had best be left to people who neither have nor can have any thoughts.—Goethe.

Helvetius declared in his articles of war that soldiers ought to be made to fear their own officers more than they do the enemy.

HE BELIEVES IN MADSTONES.

The Good Record of a Stone That Came From the Far East.

"No person who has seen madstones applied so often and so successfully as I have can ever doubt the efficacy of these articles."

So speaks Mr. D. Pointer, a citizen of Memphis, whose whitened hair attests his arrival at an age of intelligence. Mr. Pointer's father was Dr. D. Pointer, who practiced the healing art at Como, Miss., for many years, being a native of Halifax county, Va., where the grandfather, Thomas Pointer, lived. This family is widely connected and is well known in Virginia as well as in the Mississippi valley.

"When I tell you that we have had a madstone in our family for over three-quarters of a century, and that I myself have positive knowledge of hundreds of cures of bona fide cases of hydrophobia by the stone, you will understand why I am such a thorough believer in it," says Mr. Pointer. "My grandfather, Tom Pointer of Halifax county, Va., first came into possession of the stone. I have in my younger days often heard all about how he got it, but have forgotten most of the details. I know that a friend of my grandfather's traveled in the east, India or China, and came back with a great many of these stones. I do not know how he got them. He sold many to different people. He did not sell this one to my grandfather, but left it with him, saying my grandfather could have it unless he returned and claimed it. He was a great traveler. He made another trip after this and was never heard of again. Hence my grandfather retained the stone. Later in its history it was broken. One part is now in the possession of Joe Pointer and Green Williams of Person county, N. C., and I and my sister, Mrs. Stith of Dallas, keep the other. At one time, when it was necessary to sell this stone at auction to settle an estate, it brought $750.

"The stone we have is quite ordinary in appearance. It is black and might be mistaken for a chunk of coal. One side is smooth, but the other, the porous side, that is applied to the bite, is rough. When the stone is used, it is laid on the spot where the bite has scratched the skin. If poison has been deposited there, the madstone will stick and absorb the poisonous substance.

"I recollect on one occasion, when a member of our household had been bitten, the doctor gave up the patient and said he could not live till morning. The bite was on the arm, and the swelling was immense. The patient could not open his eyes. There was no doubt about this being a case of rabies, for the doctor so pronounced it. The doctor having given up the case and declared that death would ensue before morning, I asked him if I could not try the efficacy of the madstone. He had no objection, stating that it would do no good, but to appease my insistence he said it could do no harm. So I applied the stone. It adhered. Presently it had absorbed all it could contain of the poisonous substance and fell off. By that time the sufferer had been benefited sufficiently to be able to open his eyes. I placed the stone in a bucket of lukewarm water, the usual way of treating it, and the poison at once exuded and rose to the top of the water, forming a green scum. When the stone had emptied itself, it was again applied to the sore, and before it had filled up again it fell off, all the poison having been absorbed. The patient recovered, though the doctor, a disbeliever in the madstone, had given him less than 12 hours to live.

"There are many people in this city and in Mississippi who can vouch for the efficacy of this stone. I remember a cure before the war in which Phelan Lucas, who now lives at Holly Springs, was deeply interested. Mr. Lucas had a valuable negro bitten by a rattlesnake while working in the field. The bite was in the thumb. The negro came in from the field with his hand and arm fearfully swollen and suffering great pain. There was no chance for him to live long. Mr. Lucas said afterward that anybody could have bought that negro for $10 then. But the madstone was got from my father's, and the negro was cured.

"Persons who have seen so many and such positive cures as I have cannot doubt the efficacy of the madstone."—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Sand Painting.

One of the most curious native customs of India is that of making sand pictures, or "sand painting," as it is often called. It is generally done on festal days in front of both houses and temples, and it has a religious significance. The sand, which is prepared and sold by natives of the Deccan, is white, red, black, blue, orange and purple.

A woman, who has observed certain preliminary ceremonies, takes the sand in her hand, and allowing it to trickle out as she moves her arm forms upon the prepared ground in front of the door curious colored designs, inclosed with a border and representing human figures, crosses, semicircles or birds.

One explanation of the purpose of these pictures, according to Mr. J. W. Fowkes, is that they are believed to attract good spirits. To step on a sand painting brings bad luck.

This strange custom assumes a scientific importance when it is known that it prevails in almost exactly the same form among the Tusayan Indians in the southwestern part of the United States. The Pueblos, like the Hindoos, ascribe to the pictures the power of attracting friendly spirits, and they also use them in ceremonials intended to cure the sick. It has been suggested that, as far as it goes, this fact is an indication that our Indians are related in origin to the native races of India.

The first European discoverers of America thought they had hit upon the eastern extremity of Asia, whence the name of Indian given to the red skinned inhabitants whom they found here. Would it not be a singular coincidence if further evidence of community of origin should finally establish the fact that the Indians are really Indians?

Why Worry?

If you cannot help a thing, why worry about it? If you can help it, why worry about it? Herein is the secret of happiness. —New York Herald.

Life, as we call it, is nothing but the edge of the boundless ocean of existence where it comes upon soundings.—Holmes.

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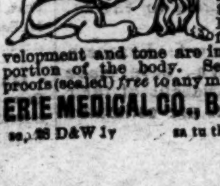

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 1

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv..Jacksonville......Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv..Maysville........Lv	10 09
4 46	Lv..Pollocksville.....Lv	9 55
5 3	Ar..Newbern..........Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT Jan. 6, 1896.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.53 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.3 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.15 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 6.50 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.18 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.60 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 00a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.40 p m; Sunday 3.45 p m.; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 00 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9 30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 50 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 5 30 p m. Daily except Sunday

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 16 a m, Rowland 9 35 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.27 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.2 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5 35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *8.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *9.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m, Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 15 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6 46 a m, Darlington 7.20 a m, †7 25 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.50 a m, †7 50 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8 38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.35 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.25 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnall †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 55 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Times

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspapers published in Pennsalvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES—Aims to have the largest circulation by deserving itt and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropoliton newspaper Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sendin their address.

TERMS—DAILY, $3 00 per annum, $1.00 for four months, 30 cents per month; delivered by carriers for 6 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, twenty-four large, handsome pages, 168 columns, elegantly illustrated, $2.00 per annum, 5 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, $5 00 per annum, 50 cents per month. Weekly edition, 50 cents per annum.

Address all letters to THE TIMES.

Frank H. Stedman, Jas. S. Worth.

Stedman & Worth. INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv...Sanford...Lv	12 10 p. m
1 22 a m	Lv...Climax...Lv	2 25 "
1 (3 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar...Greensboro...Lv	3 06 "
12 12 a m	Lv...Stokesdale...Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar...Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv...Rural Hall...Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv...Mt Airy...Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 30 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...Maxton...Ar	9 13 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv...Hope Mills...Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 52 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar...Ramseur...Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv...Climax...Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv...Greensboro...Ar	9 30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 15 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 55 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Carolina Central R. R.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No408 Daily		
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......	
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 42	......	......	
		A. M.			
Leave Maxton	6 1	12 45	......	......	
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......	
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......	
Leave Wadesboro	7 58	4 40	8 08	......	
Arrive Monroe	8.55	5 50	8 49	......	
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......	
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 43	......	
Leave Charlotte			10 48	......	
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......	
			P. M.	......	
Leave Shelby			1 50	......	
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......	

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No402 Daily	
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.	
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25	
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58	
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55	
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20	
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20	
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 0	
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15	
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54	
		A. M.		
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34	
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30		
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30		
	P. M.			
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05		

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8 05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points

Close connection by 25 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

Junction Points—At Maxton with C F & Y V; at Wadesboro with Cheraw & Salisbury R R; at Hamlet with R & A, C S & N, and Palmetto Railway, at Monroe with G C & N; at Charlotte with R & D system; at Lincolnton with C & L Narrowgage, and at Shelby and Rutherfordton with the Three C's.

For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N. C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.

To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p. m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.	9.50 a m

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North South, East and West.

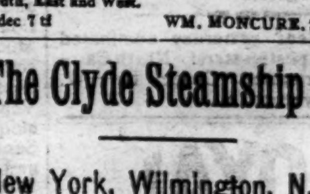
dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Jan. 18
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Saturday,	Jan. 25

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Jan. 14
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Jan. 21

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. jan 12 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1896

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The *Sun* says: Cotton declined four to six points, closing quiet and steady, with sales of 181,700 bales.

To-day's features: Although the Liverpool news was disappointing and there was a more or less long liquidation in consequence yet the market rallied at one time and in spite of some further liquidation later on the net decline for the day was small and the tone of the close was steady, for the receipts were light both at the ports and the interior towns, Manchester was firmer, the Liverpool spot market was higher. New Orleans reported a good European demand at the South, the export movement from New York was liberal. Southern spot quotations were raised and some of the local shorts covered. Easier money markets are expected at the South after February 3, when the award of Government bonds is expected to be made, which will release large amounts of money now held in reserve in case bond bids are accepted. In any event, however, the Southern planter is more independent of the bankers just now than at any time for years past, as, if he wants to hold his cotton he can do it without asking permission from anybody. The point is made by the bulls, however, that the average planter is not holding his cotton back; that he is selling because of the very remunerative price prevailing and the fear that the next acreage may be very large. And yet the receipts continue small, far smaller than any of the bears had expected. Therefore the bulls argue that the cotton is not in the South to come forward. The very strongest inducements in the shape of big prices and the fear of a big acreage fail to bring it out. Europe and the South, as well as Wall street, have been buying here of late. The situation is regarded by the bull faction as very hopeful for the immediate future.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Strong and Higher—Corn and Oats Advanced in Sympathy—Lard and Ribs Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—It has been computed that all the way from 7,000,000 bushels to 10,000,000 bushels of short wheat has been covered in this market since last Saturday, and doubtless one-half of the totel was bought to-day, quite two cents improvement in price over yesterday's close being recorded at one time, and the close, whilst at some recession from the outside, afforded to "call" holders a very respectable profit on their investment. A noticeable important falling off in the Northwestern receipts started the buying and the anxiety of "shorts" kept it up. News from Argentine was discouraging as to the crop and to the ability of that country to furnish any wheat for export. May wheat opened from 61½c, 61⅝@61¾c, advancing to 63¼c; closing at 63¾c, and 1⅞c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat sold at 1c advance and was nominally 1¼@1⅜c higher than yesterday at the close.

The bulging propensity of wheat bore fruit as an influence in corn. The gain in the latter was not important or significant, the situation in it having no independent merit and the improvement was not marked by any enthusiasm. The commission houses reported fair country buying and the pit was a buyer to cover shorts. May corn opened at 29¼c, advanced to 29¾c, closing at 29⅝c—⅜@½c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ¼c higher.

An advance to correspond with that of corn took place in oats. May oats closed ⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash oasts were firm and ¼c higher.

Provisions—The hog market was 8c lower. The strength of grain acted as an offset, however, and values were soon back to the closing figures of yesterday. Late in the session there were recessions and May pork closed 10c under yesterday. May lard was 7½@10c lower and May ribs 5@7½c lower.

WHITE-CAP OUTRAGES

In Carroll County, Virginia, Near the North Carolina Line.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., January 22.—News was received here to-day that white caps in Carroll county, Virginia, near the North Carolina line, have become desperate in that section. During the past week they visited the houses of three different parties. One was Lacy Worrell, a man suspected of being a revenue informer. They cowhided him unmercifully and ordered him to leave the county at once. He is now in West Virginia, and has sent for his wife and family. Another victim was Will Dalton. He was hung to a limb three times until most dead. Then, after a severe flogging was turned loose. He recognized several persons in the mob, and the chances are that they will be soon arrested. It is believed the white-caps are an organized crowd of toughs, committing these crimes thinking that the distillers in the county will be accused of the same.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

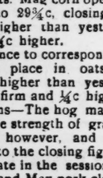
NEW YORK, January 23.—Spirits turentine quiet and steady at 31½@33c. Rosin dull; strained common to good $1 60@1 65.

SAVANNAH, January 23.—Spirits turpentine—nothing doing; receipts 255 casks. Rosin unchanged; no sales.

CHARLESTON, January 23.—Spirits turpentine firm at 29c; sales — casks. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B and C $1 15, D $1 25, E $1 35, G $1 45, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 85, M $2 00; other quotations not given.

The President yesterday nominated the following postmasters: North Carolina, W. N. Pritchard, Chapel Hill; W. D. Gaster, Fayetteville.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED IN THE U. S. SENATE

From the Committee on Foreign Relations—Wolcott's Speech in Condemnation of the Monroe Doctrine—The Free Coinage Substitute For the House Bond Bill Discussed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—After the routine morning business, the presentation of petitions and the introduction and reference of bills, Mr. Call's resolution directing the Secretary of State to send to the Senate the dispatches of United States consuls relating to the war now carried on in Cuba, was reported back adversely from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, Republican, and was, at the request of Mr. Call of Florida, Democrat, placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cullom of Illinois, Republican, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a preamble and concurrent resolution in regard to the Armenian outrages in Turkey.

At the request of Mr. Gray, the report was laid aside for future action.

Following is the text of the preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman Empire and Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia, contains the following provisions: "The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known these steps taken to this effect to the Powers and will superintend their application. The Sublime Porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty, to give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration. In no part of the Ottoman Empire shall differences of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regard the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors and the exercise of the different professions and industries. All persons shall be admitted without distinction of religion to give evidence before the tribunals. Liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hierarchical organization of the various communions or to their relations with their spiritual chiefs. The right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the Powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above mentioned persons and their religious, charitable and other establishments in the holy places."

"And, whereas, the intent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the other signatories thereto, and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of the laws, and all the privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish empire; and,

"Whereas, By said treaty the Christian Powers, parties thereto, having established, under the consent of Turkey, their right to accomplish and secure the above recited object; and,

"Whereas, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the recent appalling massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey has been made the victim.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, that it is an imperative duty, in the interests of humanity, to express the earnest hope that the European concert, brought about by the treaty referred to, may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them, both as men and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

"*Resolved*, That the President be requested to communicate these resolutions to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia.

"*Resolved*, Farther, that the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring, will support the President in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection and set of American citizens in Turkey and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens.

Pugh's resolution for the payment of Government obligations in standard silver dollars having been laid before the Senate, Mr. Hill suggested that as it wou'd lead to considerable debate it should go to the calendar, where it could be brought up at any time by a majority vote. "Would not that," he asked, "be agreeable to the Senator from Alabama?"

"No, Sir," said Mr. Pugh, "I object to its going to the calendar, and I insist upon its immediate consideration. I would have a vote upon it without debate if I could obtain it."

"That is hardly possible," Mr. Hill replied, "in the present status of affairs."

"Not with the exercise of freedom of speech possessed so eminently by the Senator from New York," said Mr. Pugh.

"Then I suggest," said Mr. Hill, "as a temporary relief to the Senate and country, that we lay this resolution aside and take up the resolution upon which the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Wolcott) desires to speak."

Mr. Pugh—Of course I will yield to the request of the Senator from Colorado, but I am very anxious to have action on my resolution, and I shall press action upon it whenever it is proper to do so. I hope that the next time it comes up there will be no objection to its consideration.

Mr. Wolcott thereupon took the floor and addressed the Senate in condemnation of the proposed extension of the Monroe doctrine, and in criticism of the action of the Executive and legislative departments of the Government on the Venezuelan question with an ardor and eloquence that arrested the attention of Senators on both sides of the chamber and of crowds in the galleries. Mr. Wolcott spoke of the aid given by Great Britain to the people of Venezuela in breaking the Spanish yoke, and said that those who were to-day attacking Great Britain as if she were the oppressor of Venezuelan liberties would do well to read the history of the early and bloody times.

If it were not for the heroic and reckless valor of the British legion at one of the decisive battles in that war of independence, it was very possible, he said, that Venezuela would not be free. He spoke contemtuously of the people of that republic, less than one per cent. of whom, he said, were white, the rest being Indians, negroes, mulattoes and samboe, and he expressed the hope that the boundary line would be found where it would leave the rich gold fields of that region, where the English-speaking miners would not be subject to the capidity of Venezuelan hearpies, but be under the shelter and protection of the English common law. He spoke of the diplomatic correspondence on the Venezuelan question as irritating; of the President's message as ill-advised, and of the appointment of the commission, without invitation of the countries interested, as premature and hasty.

When he reached that portion of his speech by which he contrasted the present condition of affairs with that which existed at the time of the Monroe message and declared that now "we do not desire to acquire an additional acre of land either north or south of us," he was interrupted by Mr. Mitchell of Oregon, Republican, who said that he would like to know whether in the event that England should to-morrow negotiate with Nicaragua for the purchase of all the Nicaraguan soil, the Government of the United States ought to protest, and if so, whether in the name of the Monroe doctrine or in the name of what?"

"I will answer the question of the Senator from Oregon," Mr. Wolcott said, "and then I hope I will be permitted to proceed in my speech. We certainly would interfere in the case presented. Not in the slightest because of the Monroe doctrine, but because of the undoubted right we have to protect our interest wherever anybody asserts to the contrary, in any portion of the earth." [Applause in the galleries.]

There was no abatement of interest felt in the speech from its opening sentence to its close, and when Mr. Wolcott fiery eloquence, wound up the speech with the peroration in which he invoked peace between the two great English-speaking nations, and expressed the hope that they should always be found standing together as brothers, shoulder-to shoulder, in the interest of humanity, awaiting the day when nations should no longer lift sword against nations, there was an outburst of applause throughout the chamber.

Mr. Pugh's resolution being still before the Senate, Mr. Hill of New York, Democrat, offered an amendment to it, providing that if for any reason silver coin shall not be at a parity with gold coin, the United States bonds now payable in coin shall be paid in standard gold coin whenever demanded. He expressed his regret at the resolution being introduced at this time and that it could not be passed without full discussion.

Mr. Hill had made no further progress in his speech when he was interrupted at 2 p. m. by the presiding officer with the statement that the morning hour had expired and that the House bond bill, with the free coinage substitute, was now before the Senate as the unfinished business.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Teller, Allen, Platt, Sherman, Cockrell, Gray, Jones of Arkansas, Gorman, Hoar, Aldrich and Lindsay.

Mr. Gorman, at the close of extended remarks, said: "I shall never agree, as a matter of course, to vote for any measure which I would regard as repudiating in the slightest degree the highest obligations of the Government in the past. If we have contracted, as the Executive branch of the Government has uniformly decided and as Congress has never negatived, that we are to pay these obligations in gold, I would pay them in gold, no matter how much it cost the people of the country. But when we come to the other question, the free coinage of silver, we may as well admit here, frankly, and the country must know it, that as earnest and honest men as there are in the Union differ as to what is to be done hereafter. It is a question that cannot be decided by a division on this side. No majority of the Senate can be had on either side. You cannot and I cannot frown down the convictions of such men as my distinguished friend from Alabama, Mr. Morgan. We cannot ignore the weight of the arguments which they make. We cannot ignore their power in the Senate and in the House of Representatives; nor can we ride rough-shod over their sentiments and convictions. This matter should be settled, proving the honor of the people of the country, so that not the slightest taint shall ever attach to us because of want of faith in paying every obligation of the Government. But we ought to meet it, as all great questions have been met in the past, by fair consideration and by fair concessions, so that through our united action we may give the people of the country an opportunity to go on with their affairs and make enterprise and profit again the order of the day."

The discussion continued until 5.30 when it was suddenly brought to a close by a motion to adjourn; and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Two thirds of the three hour session of the House to-day was occupied in the consideration of a Senate joint resolution authorizing the expenditure of $35,000, all told, for the employment of outside assistance to the supervising architect of the Secretary in the appropriation of plans and specifications and supervision of the Chicago public building. In the course of debate, the conduct of the Architect's office was the subject of considerable criticism. The joint resolution was passed.

The unanimous report of Elections Committee No. 9, that H. C. Miner was entitled to the seat now occupied by him as representing the Ninth New York district and that Timothy J. Campbell, contestant, was not entitled thereto, was agreed to without discussion.

The House at 3.03, adjourned until to-night.

ENGINE BLEW UP.

A Bad Wreck on the Panhandle—Engineer and Fireman Killed and a Number of Passengers Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SOUTH CHARLESTON, OHIO, January 23.—Passenger train No. 21 on the Panhandle, due here at 8.10 this morning, was wrecked a mile east of this place. The train was running sixty miles an hour when the engine blew up with a report that was heard for three miles, instantly killing the engineer, Clark Trimble, and the fireman, named Waters. The train carried nine coaches, with two mail coaches, being the through train from New York to St. Louis. The wreck was the worst ever on this section of the road. The cars were piled up and one mail car was thrown into an adjoining field. A number of passengers were badly bruised, but none fatally injured. All trains were detained.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Actual Business Shows Little Increase in Any Direction.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The dry goods market at first hands is still waiting for the improved demand, which is usually apparent after the middle of January in staple goods to come along, but the manifestations so far are yet of a determined character. Actual business has shown but an indifferent increase in any direction. In cotton dress goods the situation is without material change, regular lines of all kinds being in indifferent request, but a relatively fair business is passing in the majority of novelties in both printed and woven patterned goods, on a generally steady range of values.

Peter Cobb and wife, stockholders in the North Carolina Railroad Company, who recently begun an action in the Superior Court of Guilford county to annul the lease of that road to the Southern Railway Company, yesterday withdrew the suit, but for what reason Mr. Cobb and wife do not state.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action; but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently overcome habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time but finally injure the system

COMING TO THE SOUTH.

REMARKABLE TIDE OF IMMIGRATION FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Indications of Closer Business and Political Relations Between the Two Sections—A Large Portion of Southern Trade Turning from the East to the Northwest.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., January 23.—Reports received by the Southern and Northwestern Industrial Association, from the general offices and from various outside points east of the Mississippi, show a remarkable tide of immigration from the Northwest to the South since the holidays. It is pointed out that the tide of immigration from the Northwest has been an important factor in turning a large portion of Southern trade from East to the Northwest. Southern retail merchants in the agricultural districts report a fairly active demand from new customers for new brands of merchandise, such as agricultural implements, vehicles, household goods and groceries not handled in the South. Inquiry on this line reveals the fact that these new customers are Western farmers who have recently come South and naturally ask for the brand of goods with which they have been familar in the West. This fact has caused a number of small purchases to be made in Chicago by Southern merchants who have never before used the western markets except for grain and food products.

A number of minor industries are being located in the South by Western people. Representatives of the various professions from the Northwest are looking for new locations in the South and current events seem to favor a close political and industrial alliance of the South and the Northwest. It is estimated that a very large per cent. of the Southern trade will go to the Northwest during the next session, particularly in the line of agricultural impliments. All of the Southern railroads are giving special attention to immigration and offer liberal inducements in the way of reduced rates. No less than five hundred land agents have gone from the Southern States since January 1st, for the purpose of presenting the advantages of different localities and inducing home-seekers from the Northwest to locate in the South. Out of sixty-six counties in Alabama, forty report the presence of agents from the Northwest, who have been sent out to examine land and the general conditions in the South.

A large percentage of the new settlers in the Northwest are Grand Army men and this fact will show a heavy increase in the pension payments for the next year in the Southern States. At present, the aggregate of the pension payments in the Southern States is hardly six per cent. of the total of the country. Should immigration to the South from the Northwest continue the increase in pension disbursements for the Southern States for the next fiscal year will probably show a gain of fully five per cent., making the total about $15,000,000, or ten per cent. of the whole.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Treasury Gold Reserve—Condition of National Banks—Amount of Gold in this Country—Movements of U. S. Warships.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The Treasury gold reserve to-day at the close of business stood at $50,618,659. The withdrawals for the day as reported amounted to $181,000.

The abstract of the condition of the 3,706 National banks on December 13th last, as compiled by Comptroller Eckles, was made public to-day. It shows that they had $3,930,980 000 in loans and discounts and $1,730 550 000 in individual deposits. The specie holdings are stated at $306,719,410, of which $168,244 430 was in gold. On September 28th last the gold in the National banks was $162 935,290.

On January 1st, 1896, the Treasury's official circulation statement placed the stock of gold in the country at $618 205,000. Mint director Preston estimates that to-day there is $580,000,000 of gold in the United States.

According to the Treasury daily statement, there is to day in the Treasury in round figures $100,000,000 in gold, of which $49 859 000 are covered by gold certificates ou standing. The Treasury gold of $100,000 000 with that of $168,000 000 in the National banks makes $268,000,000, which, if mint director Preston's figures of $580,000 000 in the United States is correct, makes $312,000,000 of gold in trust companies, private banks and in the pockets of the people.

Movements of naval vessels have been reported to the Navy Department as follows: The Baltimore arrived at Mare Island yesterday from San Francisco. The Olympia sailed to day from Kobe for Nagasaki. The Detroit arrived at Pagoda anchorage near Foo Chow to day.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Three Firemen Killed, Five Injured and $250,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 23.—Three lives were lost, five firemen injured and $250,000 worth of property destroyed by the fire in A. S. Loe's optical goods store on Broadway last night. The upper floors of the building fell, burying beneath them firemen at work on the first floor and several other firemen on upper floors. The mass of debris was so great and the heat so intense that it was believed that the four men on the lower floor were almost instantly killed. Nevertheless, their comrades, assisted by the police, worked unceasingly to rescue them, and at 3 o'clock Captain John Ganville, of Salvage Corps No. 2, was taken out. He is seriously injured. The other three men were dead when found.

KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Hunter Came Within One Vote of an Election.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—The report of both Houses relating to yesterday's ballot and roll call of members of each House, was read, showing the presence of 136 members. Senator Jones presented W. Godfred Hunter and Senator Stephen nominated Blackburn. The ballot resulted as follows: Hunter, 68; Blackburn, 68; Buckner, 1; McCreary, 6; Carlisle, 2; Wilson, 1.

Hunter came within one of election. Mr. Poor, Populist, voted for Hunter and will continue to do so from now on.

MISS CLARA BARTON

Departed on Her Mission for Relief of Armenian Sufferers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, and party, sailed this morning on the steamer New York for Southampton, en route to Constantinople, where she will seek permission to enter Armenia to administer to the needy and afflicted of that country.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A REIGN OF TERROR FEARED IN HAVANA.

With the Coming of the New Captain General—Hundreds of Cubans Leaving the Island—Movements of Insurgent Forces—Talk of a Big Battle to Take Place Near Havana.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Gen. Pando is here consulting Marin and other Generals as to the future plan of campaign. Gen. Pando takes charge of field operations and General Marin remains here until the arrival of Gen. Weyler early next month.

The Cubans here are alarmed regarding the safety of themselves and families, though they have taken no active part in the war. Every steamer carries crowds. Since it was announced that General Weyler has been appointed, eleven hundred holding American papers of citizenship had them vised good for a month. There is much wild talk regarding Gen. Weyler's methods in the last war. The Cubans fear a reign of terror after his arrival. The only sugar plantation in the island known to to be grinding is the Toledo Gust just out of Havana. It has a special guard of 8,000 troops. The rebels threaten to burn it, The fine crop of cane on other estates is uncut; owners fear the loss of mills if they violate Gomez' order. The latter is now thirty miles southwest of Havana. Three columns of troops have pursued him for a week. As Gomez' troops are mounted and all the Spanish troops on foot, it is impossible to force a battle unless Gomez is alone.

The western forces under Jose Maceo, Rabi, Caspedes and Carilla have entered Matanzas province and are now near Bolondron. They will soon join Gomez. It is believed the latter has twenty-five thousand men in Havana and Matanzas provinces. There is some talk of a big battle near here when all are united. It is doubtful, as the insurgents lack ammunition for such a fight. They have plenty for a skirmish.

Antonio Maceo was last reported southwest of the capital. He had engagements on the 17th and 18th. The Spaniards claim victories both days. The Cubans ridicule the official reports of these encounters, one of which made 290 infantry disperse 2,000 mounted rebels, inflicting a loss of 300 men.

The Government is now building small forts and blockhouses in a semi-circle in the rear of Havana. Some are stone and some wood. The United Press correspondent found some forts near all the railway towns in this province. Some are very crude, being built of logs and barrels filled with earth, indicating hasty defence rather than agressive operations. The rebels infest the entire province, and stop stages, milkmen and chicken dealers in the suburbs of Havana. Yesterday a small town nine miles south of Havana, was visited, and horses, ammunition and arms taken.

Cepero, the insurgent leader, captured on the passenger steamer at Batabano ten days ago, is an American citizen. Consul Williams has demanded a civil trial for Cepero.

The Spanish deserters, captured fighting in the rebel ranks, will be court-martialed and shot.

LATE FOREGN NEWS.

Death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, Queen Victoria's Son-in-Law.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, January 23.—The *Standard* announces that Prince Henry of Battenberg was taken ill while accompanying the British expedition against the Ashantees, and died of coast fever on his return voyage from Cape Coast Castle. The report is confirmed at Osborne House.

Prince Henry Maurice, of Battenberg, was a son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Hesse), and the Countess Von Lauck, daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, who was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse. He was born October 5th, 1858, and married July 23d, 1885, Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, the ninth and youngest child of Queen Victoria. On the day of his marriage he received the rank of "Royal Highness" by letters patent from the Queen. He was later appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight and Carlsbrooke Castle, and although not really an officer of the army of Great Britain, he was indicated as a colonel in the army list.

In November last Prince Henry joined the British Ashantee expedition in a special capacy, and sailed on December 7th. Colonel Sir Francis Scott, commanding the expedition, appointed him his military secretary. In the early part of the present month he was attacked with swamp fever at Nyisa, and returned to Cape Coast Castle in charge of a surgeon, though it was announced that his illness was not serious.

All of the ships in the Solent, the royal yachts and the club house of the royal yachts squadron are flying flags at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of Prince Henry, of Battenberg, son-in-law of the Queen, and flags are half-masted upon public and private buildings in London and all of the great towns, from which the church bells were tolled when the news of Prince Henry's death was received. At the desire of the Queen, Mr. George Goshen, first Sord of the Admiralty, has cabled instructions to the commander of the cruiser Blonde to bring the body of Prince Henry to England with the least possible delay. Manifestations of sorrow at the death of Prince Henry are very visible and expressions of sympathy with the Queen and Princess Beatrice are heard upon all sides.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Marquis of Landsowne, Secretary of State for War, in a speech at Salisbury, county of Wilts, this evening said that both the horse and field artillery would be put in readiness as rapidly as possible to its full strength, making a total of 318 guns besides the army reserve force.

SOUTHERN PINES.

Piney Woods Inn Opened by Gov. Carr—Many Prominent People Present.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., January 22.—Piney Woods Inn here was opened this evening by Governor Carr. Many prominent people were present, including the Governor's staff. Also, representatives of the press from half a dozen States. The exercises included a welcome by Mayor L. L. Smith and an address by Gov. Carr, who spoke of North Carolina's great development. There were speeches by Richard H. Battle, of Raleigh; Dr. R. G. S. McNeille, of Boston; and C. W. Shaw, of this place. The hotel has 350 rooms, is of very handsome design and is owned by the Southern Hotel Company. The Seaboard Air Line is largely interested. It is on the S. A. L., seven miles from the new residence town of Pinehurst, which James W. Tufts, of Boston, is building. Southern Pines has become one of the best known Winter resorts for consumptives in the South. Its residents and visitors are nearly all New Englanders.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Republican convention held in the Sixth Texas district yesterday elected two Reed delegates to the St. Louis convention.

James T. Gray and his wife Elizabeth P. Gray, of Richmond, Va., have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000.

FREE SILVER MEN.

Conference to Arrange for Holding a National Convention to Put a Presidential Ticket in the Field—A Deal With the Populists Expected.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Nearly one hundred of the most prominent silver men of the country met in Washington to-day to arrange for holding a national silver convention to put a ticket in the field for the coming Presidential campaign, this action to be contingent upon the failure of both the old political parties to recognize the white metal by nominating candidates unequivocally pledged to its rehabilitation on a basis of 16 to 1. The gathering is the result of a conference held in Chicago several weeks ago of the presidents of the American Bi-metallic League, the National Bi-metallic Union and the National Silver Committee, at which it was agreed to consolidate under the the title of the American Bi-metallic Union, with Gen. A. J Warner as president. At the present meeting, which is being held behind closed doors and with an evident intention to prevent any premature announcement of its proceedings, it is expected to ratify the consolidation and make a deal with the Populists by which both organizations will have their convention in the same place at the same time.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, Iowa; I. G. Field, Virginia; Senator Marion Butler, North Carolina; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; J. C. Bell, Colorado; C. M. Wardall, California; J. H. Turner, Georgia, and E. G. Brown, Massachusetts, constitute a special committee to meet the silver men. They say that they will take no part in the conference, but merely carry out the instructions of their national committee.

Gen. Warner was promptly made chairman of the meeting. Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, introduced Mr. Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, who said that China was the great commercial rival of the United States. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, occupied a front seat in the meeting and several other members of Congress were in attendance.

Gen. Warner said before the meeting that a provisional committee representing all the States would be appointed and a date, the latter part of July, would be set for a convention, and not until then would it be decided whether to put a ticket in the field and what name the party would take. Everything depended upon the action of the Republican and Democratic conventions.

It was decided by the conference that a convention should be held, no matter what the action of the Democratic and Republican conventions might be, and it is understood that the Committee on Organization will recommend that St. Louis be selected as the place of holding it, on a date about ten days after the assemblage of the Democratic forces in Chicago on July 7. This will make the silver convention coincident with the Populist convention in St. Louis.

THE S. A. L.

Vice President St. John Appointed General Manager of the System.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NORFOLK, VA., January 23.—The *Virginian* learns that there was a meeting of the directors of the railway lines comprising the Seaboard Air Line system at the office of the company in Baltimore this evening, at which meeting President Hoffman was directed to issue an order appointing Mr. E. St. John general manager of the entire system, in addition to his other duties and Vice President. In compliance with this order, Mr. St. John assumed the general managership this evening. Gen. Winder was retired from that position.

Hon. George L. Wellington will be the first Republican to represent the State of Maryland in the upper House of Congress since 1860. Yesterday he was formally elected Senator to succeed Charles H Gibson for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1897.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 50 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

The latest and best cold weather drink a specialty. We serve the best hot Tom and Jerry and hot Scotch in the city. Call and see me to-day. A. P. Levy, French Cafe, Princess street. jan 21 tf

A fresh supply daily of Country Sausage and Liver Pudding. Fig Feist 5 cents a pound. A full line of Choice Groceries cheap. Call and see me. Chas. D. Jacobs, ag't, 217½ North Front street. jan 19 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

Photographs—If your Photo U. would C. Come along and sit with me; Prices right, Photos bright, Don't delay, But come right away. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. dec 29 tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c31

Hayden, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilled workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c31

S. H. Fishblate's

MATCHLESS REDUCTIONS —ON— SUITS —AND— OVERCOATS.

The blame is on the weather.

We acknowledge the corn. We are overstocked. Nothing left to do but to slash into the prices and compel you men to buy! We are going to do it—at once—now. The center of Clothing selling will be here in this Store for the next two weeks—if the lowest prices ever heard of for FINE CLOTHING count for anything—and they will.

Opportunities

Don't last forever, they come and go. A Bargain is an opportunity. You must take it quickly or miss it forever. Don't blame us if you come too late.

S. H. Fishblate, KING CLOTHIER.

jan 1 tf

THE CHICAGO.

Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO., Purcell Building,

dec 24 tf Wilmington, N. C.

CASH TALKS.

THE Alderman Hardware Co.

are now making Low Cash Prices to their country friends on

Plows, Plow Castings, HAMES, HAME STRINGS, Backbands, Singletrees, Trace Chains,

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

Crockery, Pistols, Cutlery, Iron King Cook Stoves AND LIBERTY RANGES.

A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

Alderman Hardware Co., 29 South Front Street,

jan 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Above Comparison.

Our new line of Gentlemen's $3.00 Shoes. Our $4 00 Boots that we are selling at $3.00. Ladies' $2 50 Cork Sole Shoes for $2.00. Gentlemen's $3.00 Lace Shoes for $2.50. Ladies' $2 50 for Pat. Leather Button Shoes. We ask you to call and compare them critically with any Shoe you ever bought before for the money.

Geo. R. French & Sons.

jan 19 tf

WE WILL DISPOSE

of the balance of our TOYS —AND— HOLIDAY NOVELTIES —AT— Less Than Cost,

IN PREFERENCE TO PACKING THEM AWAY!

Our Loss Is Your Gain!

Churches going to have Christmas Trees will do well to give us a call.

ALSO OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Millinery Fancy Goods, DryGoods Notions. CLOAKS, —AND— Capes, Underwear and Corsets must be sold at Cost before stock taking.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR, 118 Market St.,

dec 29 tf Wilmington, N. C.

HARDWARE, TINWARE. Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON. Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.

dec 30 tf

---631 1-2 Steps---

From the corner of Front and Princess streets will bring you to

Mercer & Evans' Shoe Store,

where you can buy Shoes as cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best.

Call there, buy a pair and get a copy of the Puzzle of the Day, and see how the "Gold Bugs" and the "Silver Bugs" will get across "Greenback River" together.

Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans,

H. C. Evans' Old Stand.

dec 21 tf

Prescription Specialist.

Foreign and Domestic PRESCRIPTIONS Prepared by Either Apothecary's or Metric SYSTEM.

N. B.—Store open every night until 11 o'clock.

Registered Pharmacist sleeps in store.

J. Hicks Bunting, Ph. G. "Presciption Specialist," Y. M. C. A. Building,

jan 12 tf Wilmington, N. C.